RAILWAYS AND STEAMSHIPS.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
SHORTEST, QUICKEST AND IN EVERY RESPECT THE BEST ROUTE
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OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.
COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE.
3:15 P. M.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.
TO ASTORIA.
TO OREGON CITY, [illegible] CORVALLIS.
OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD
ONLY ROUTE VIA
YAQUINA BAY TO SAN FRANCISCO.
DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS
OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA
Oregon & California R. R.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE
Northern Pacific Railroad
ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 27—NO. 8375. PORTLAND, OREGON. THURSDAY. MARCH 17, 1887. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

[illegible] AND [illegible]

No. 31 Washington St., Labbe's Block,

[illegible]

GRAND OPENING

[illegible] THE TAILOR.

The Grandest Display of Choicest Woolens ever shown in the city, English, French, Scotch and German Fabrics in endless variety for Suits to measure. One Thousand Different Patterns to select from. SAMPLES, WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT FREE.

Fine All-Wool Suits to Order from : : $20.00
Fine All-Wool Pants to Order " : : 5.00

Only White Labor and First-Class Cutters Employed.

N[illegible] THE TAILOR,
126 First St., Portland, Or.

United We Stand Bourbon Whisky
30 years on the Oregon Market
AND STANDS UNRIVALED
Do not be deceived into taking any other.
[illegible] Agents, Portland, Or.

GEORGE POPE & CO.,
30 North Front st., Portland,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
—IMPORTERS OF—
PORTLAND CEMENT, FIRE BRICKS CHEMICALS, SALT, WOOL AND GRAIN BAGS, TIN PLATES, WINES AND LIQUORS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Littell Bros' SHEEP DIP,
J. C. Gatling & Co's PORTLAND CEMENT
Procter & Gamble's SOAP & CANDLES.
Special Attention given to the Grading and Sale of
WOOL.

HEALTH PRESERVING CORSET.

[illegible] BY DRY GOODS DEALERS, or if not obtainable, [illegible]
S. L. LESZYNSKY & CO.
Sole Agents for Pacific Coast,
[illegible] STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

GET IN BEFORE THE BOOM!

We have a limited number of choice lots in LaCamas for sale between now and April 1 at from $75 to $150. The Columbia River Paper Company will begin work on the erection of its new mill at that date. We have already made up in other directions all the business loss to the town made by the burning of the mill, and its reconstruction will add just that much more to its prosperity. If the Northern Pacific railroad is built down the north side of the Columbia river, LaCamas will receive such benefits as will make these lots worth ten times the present price.
H. STEARNS, Manager LaCamas Co.

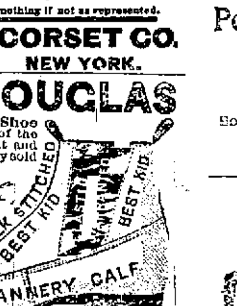
CHAMPION BALING PRESSES.
Send for Circulars with Prices.
MITCHELL, LEWIS & CO.,
Portland, Oregon.

Paraffine Paint Co.
P. & B. PAINT.
Best Paints for Roofs, Wood and Iron. Fire, Water and Alkali Proof.
Preserves iron from rust and wood submerged or exposed from decay.
CLOTH COMPOUND, for Tarpaulins, etc.
LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.
ROOFING, SIDING.
PORTABLE, CHEAPEST, BEST.
JAS. LAIDLAW & CO., Gen. Agts.
Send for Circulars and Testimonials.

[illegible] & [illegible],
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes
—AND—
BRUSHES.
42 Front Street, - Portland, Or.
—PROPRIETORS OF—
PHOENIX OIL WORKS.
—AGENTS FOR—
BERRY BROS', VARNISHES, Detroit, Mich.
JOHN W. MASURY & SONS COLORS, New York and Chicago,
SKIDEGATE OIL COMPANY'S OILS, Victoria, B. C.

CHICAGO CORSET CO.
KABO
TRADE MARK. PAT. OCT. 1882.
CORSET.
SOMETHING NEW.
Warranted to neither break down or roll up in wear.
None Genuine without KABO stamped on inside of Corset.
Try it! It will cost you nothing if not as represented.
CHICAGO CORSET CO.
CHICAGO. NEW YORK.

W. L. DOUGLAS



The leading $3. Shoe of the world. Made of the best material, perfect fit and superior to shoes usually sold for $5 and $6. Every pair warranted. Congress, Button & Lace. All styles of toe.
$3.

The great demand for this shoe has been a sufficient guarantee of its reliability; to make the public still better satisfied, we have made such improvements that there can be no question to our claim of making the best $3 Shoe in the world.
W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE, for gentlemen. Best calf, with bottom of selected stock, and equal, if not superior, to the $3 shoes advertised by other firms. We invite a personal inspection and comparison before purchasing.
$2 SHOE FOR BOYS. Same styles as the $3 shoe. Carefully and substantially made, stylish and unequaled as a school shoe. If any of the above cannot be had at your dealer's, send address on postal to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.
EGGERT, YOUNG & CO., Pacific Boot and Shoe House, 109 First st., Portland. Sole Agents.

Portland Cement.
KNIGHT, BEVAN & STURGES BRAND,
(Ex-Recent Importations)
FOR SALE BY
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.
Corner First and A Sts

BALL'S
SARSAPARILLA
Cures Pimples, Boils, Scrofula Salt Rheum, Neuralgia, Rheumatic and Mercurial Pains. It Purifies the Blood, restores the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action and makes the Complexion bright and clear.
Sold by all Druggists.
J. R. GATES & CO., San Francisco.

FULL WEIGHT
PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
SOLD ONLY IN CANS
DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

MOST PERFECT MADE
Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Chicago and St. Louis.

HEART DISEASE.
DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY
Should be used by the overworked man of business or professional men, whom worry annoys, sapping his strength and making all things read, for a sudden and general breakdown in health.
Palpitation of the Heart.
Persons who suffer from an occasional palpitation of the heart are often unaware that they are the victims of heart disease, and are liable to die without warning. They should banish this alarming symptom and cure the disease by using DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY.
Neuralgia of the Heart.
Neuralgia of the Heart is a common affliction, and one which is not only extremely painful, but very dangerous. Its paroxysms can be relieved and the disease cured by using DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY.
Warning Symptoms.
Three quarters of the sudden deaths from heart disease could have been prevented, had the victim taken warning from the symptoms and taken a proper remedy. Whenever a heart disease is suspected, take DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY.
Never Fails.
Heart disease can be cured. Therefore, let those afflicted with it take hope. DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY can be relied upon in cases of long standing, and will not fail in any case, if used faithfully.
Danger Signals.
A sense of oppression or weight in the region of the heart, a slight dizziness, irregular pulse, a preference for certain positions, are unfailing signs of heart disease, and are warnings that sudden death is liable to occur. Use, therefore, DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY.
At druggists, $1.50. Descriptive treatise with each bottle; or address
J. J. MACK & CO.
9 and 11 Front st., San Francisco, Cal.

[illegible] VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER
Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.
Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing.
Catarrh. It is most efficacious for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "Catarrh Cure," is specially prepared to meet serious cases. Our Nasal Syringe is simple and inexpensive.
Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c.
Diphtheria & Sore Throat, Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.
Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Our Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.
For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. Mothers who have once used The Extract will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.
Female Complaints. In the majority of female diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.
CAUTION.
Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.
Sold everywhere, Prices, 50c, $1, $1.75.
Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

[illegible]
Cures Female Complaints. A Great Kidney Remedy. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CONSUMPTION WISTAR'S BALSAM LUNG DISEASES COUGHS WILD CHERRY COLDS
Speedily and permanently cured by using Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. There are counterfeits. Get the genuine, which is signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, BOSTON. Sold by all dealers.

Babies that are fretful, peevish, cross or troubled with Windy Colic, Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

PACIFIC COAST.

A Street Railroad Dynamiter Convicted in San Francisco.

THE SMALLPOX AT LOS ANGELES.

Eastern Excursionists in California—Mexican Border Troubles Anticipated—School of Technology—San Francisco News.

FOUND GUILTY.

One of the Railroad Dynamiters Convicted in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—John E. Steites, charged with having attempted to obstruct the cars of the Sutter Street railroad company with a dynamite bomb on February 16th last, was to-day found guilty.

In his charge to the jury Judge Hunt, at some length, defined the legal meaning of the term "attempt," as used in the indictment. He said it was not necessary in order to prove attempt that the defendant should be caught placing dynamite on the track, or that he should even be in the immediate vicinity of the tracks. It was sufficient to show that he had a definite intention to place the bomb where it would do damage. He concluded his charge as follows: "If you find from the evidence that the defendant intended to place dynamite or some other explosive agency upon the track of the Sutter street railroad for the purpose of injuring or destroying it; and that he made the attempt to carry out such purpose, and that the execution of such purpose was defeated only by his arrest, then the mere circumstance that at the time of his arrest he was not sufficiently near the track of the Sutter street railroad to have been able to perform the physical act of placing such dynamite or explosive matter upon the track does not justify his acquittal." The jury was out only eight minutes. The prisoner will be sentenced Saturday, and he may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than six months nor more than two and a half years.

EXTRAVAGANT TALK.

As soon as the court room was cleared there was quite a stir in the corridor, and several carmen were particularly loud in denouncing the injustice of the verdict. In conversation these objectors made no particular effort to maintain Steites's innocence, but dwelt a great deal on the injustice of convicting a man whose only crime was proven to be the possession of a dynamite bomb, and a disposition to avoid the society of policemen when out for a ramble in the fog at 4 o'clock in the morning. Some of them said they did not believe that Steites had a bomb at all, but they could not explain how cuttings from cloth of which bombs were made, were found in his room, and dynamite caps in his pocket. None of them made any attempt to account for the manufacture and possession of the bomb, but nearly all indulged in a general denunciation of "police plots," "put up juries," "police evidence," and "heartless corporations," and some dark hints were made of the day of vengeance to come. Capt. Lees said that twelve honest men could not have reached any other conclusion, as the evidence was the strongest and most direct he had ever seen in any case short of eye-witness evidence. A man might lie to spite another, but no matter how much anyone might want to do so, they could not get a man out of his bed at 3 o'clock in the morning and start him off towards the boycotted car line with a dynamite cartridge in his pocket big enough to blow up the Palace hotel, and they could not stuff his room with dynamite caps and parts of bombs and put dynamite caps in his vest pocket.

VISITORS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Cities Crowded with Eastern Tourists—Comparisons with Florida.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The influx of eastern visitors to this coast becomes more marked each day. It is estimated that there as many people from points east of the Missouri river now in this city as there were during the Knights Templar conclave of 1883, and at the same time there is a large overflow to Monterey, Santa Cruz, Sacramento, San Jose and other places. Clinton Jones who has been the San Francisco agent for the Raymond excursion parties from outset of California excursions, has traced the growth of these overland pleasure trips from the coming of the first Raymond party seven years ago. The first season, by dint of diligent advertising, 188 persons were induced to make the overland journey. Mr. Jones says there are now something like 1000 Raymond and Whitcomb excursionists alone in the state, of whom a large number are in this city or vicinity. The number of Raymond excursionist parties has increased annually. The present season eleven parties have already started from Boston for California and two more are advertised to leave for here.

The increase in the total arrivals on the regular excursions of various kinds is something astonishing. It is estimated to have reached nearly 30,000 this season. Nor is the season closed. A party of 500 left El Paso last Sunday for California via the Sunset route. Another party also numbering 500 left El Paso February 26.

WHAT HOTEL MEN SAY.

Regarding the class of people who comprise the greater portion of these visitors, Count Smith, clerk of the Palace hotel, says: The class of people now in the city from the East are of the very best. They have intelligence and wealth and have traveled. When they praise California uniformly, as they do, much weight must be attached to what they say, for they have all the possible opportunity for judging. Their conversation leaves no doubt that many of them will come here another season. They will bring their families, and their friends will come because of their reports. In my opinion there will be more people here from the East next year than there are now. These people know all about Florida. They prefer California because of the greater variety of attractions. Every one that I talk to is delighted with what has been seen this winter in California. This is the biggest genuine excursion season that state has yet had.

At the Baldwin hotel Mr. Pearson said: "It is common talk among our Eastern guests that there will be more excursionists to come to California next year than have come this year. People who are acquainted with Florida say that having seen this state they will come here for the winter hereafter. There is too much sameness in Florida. I think that there must be 8000 strangers who are making their headquarters in this city, though they are not staying here all the time. They make this the center, going out into other places and returning."

CALIFORNIA.

MAKING HEAVY SHIPMENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—No time is being lost by local shippers in having their freight rushed through from the East before April 1, the date on which the new transcontinental railway tariff and classification will take effect. Every available car is in demand and service is being severely tested, as shipments are almost as large as they were during the railroad war last spring. It is evident the Pacific Mail are not going to continue the carriage of freight at war rates, simply because the railroads are compelled to advance their through rates.

FOUNDING A SCHOOL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Dr. Henry D. Coggswell has taken the preliminary steps for founding a school of technology in this city. In it useful trades will be taught to youths of both sexes, and the doctor will endow it with an amount of money and property that will secure its permanent success. The property to be given is valued at $1,000,000, and its management is to be placed in the hands of seven trustees. The endowment is to be perpetual.

THE FOURTH TRIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The jury in the case of John J. O'Brien, charged with complicity in the harbor frauds, came into court this morning, after being out all night, and announced disagreement. The jury stood one for acquittal and eleven for conviction. This was the fourth trial.

SAN FRANCISCO FIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—A fire this morning, which originated from a defective flue, destroyed the two-story frame structure, 503 to 511 Montgomery avenue. It was occupied as hardware, tea and crockery stores and a barber shop. Loss about $3000.

THE SMALLPOX AT LOS ANGELES.

The Condition of Affairs Seriously Considered.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Dr. James Simpson, of the state board of health, returned to this city to-day from Los Angeles, where he went last week with other members of the board, for the purpose of inquiring concerning smallpox cases in Southern California. "We found," said Dr. Simpson this afternoon, "that the people of Los Angeles are inclined to extreme secrecy concerning the smallpox, and the press there is as silent as possible. They seemed to consider that the visit of the state board of health was impertinent, and say that they are able to take care of the disease themselves. In my opinion, the condition of affairs is now serious, and likely to become more so, unless more energy shall be displayed by Los Angeles authorities than heretofore in dealing with the disease. The fact is that four weeks ago there was only one case, and now it is admitted in Los Angeles that there have been forty cases. In the meantime there are in various parts of Los Angeles fifteen houses under quarantine, and there are thirteen patients in the smallpox hospital. There are sixteen points in the city which may become centers for the

SPREAD OF THE DISEASE

Unless great care is exercised in Los Angeles county, and outside of the city there are smallpox cases at Casedenia, Downs, Levinia, Green Meadows and Perris, and there is one case at Mojave. I had engagements which demanded my return to the city at this time, and a majority of the state board of health, Dr. Orme, Dr. Tyrrell, Dr. Cole and Dr. Crowder, have gone from Los Angeles to San Diego. It is the intention of the board to place inspectors at San Pedro, where passengers go from Los Angeles to take the steamer up the coast, at Mojave, Colton and Indio. I do not think that the disease will be epidemic and extend throughout the state if the Los Angeles local authorities exercise due diligence. Yet the fact remains that there was but one point a short time ago and now there are from twenty to twenty-five points from which smallpox may be extended. The state board of health has no authority in Arizona, but there ought to be points of quarantine on the Mexican border to prevent the importation of additional cases into California and Arizona. It is the duty of the general government to attend to this, and all one can do is to notify the general government. There should be quarantine points at El Paso, and Yuma and members of the board who have gone to San Diego may proceed along the Mexican border for some distance. In conclusion, I say that the condition is serious. I do not want to tell anything sensational, but just the facts as they should be known."

STATE DISPATCHES.

THE ROGERS CASE.

ALBANY, March 16.—George Rogers, editor Salem *Lance*, was to-day indicted by the grand jury for libel in publishing alleged defamatory articles against O. T. Porter, editor Albany *Bulletin*. The feeling prevails here that Porter was not badly libeled. The case will probably be continued. Bonds were fixed at $2000, which Rogers promptly furnished.

George Plamondon was to-day sentenced to the penitentiary for one year for larceny. He will be taken to Salem to-morrow.

Henry Hamilton, of Prineville, arrived in this city to-day and was accompanied by Edward Martin, having crossed the Cascade mountains on snow shoes. They found forty-seven miles of snow from 4 to 8 feet deep. A large amount of the snow had fallen last month. Buildings at Fish lake are partially crushed with snow, but it at present is rapidly melting. Mr. Hamilton thinks that the pass will be open much earlier than usual this season.

NEW ATTORNEYS FOR THE SWAMP LAND BOARD.

SALEM, March 16.—The following named have been appointed attorneys of the swamp land board: For Morrow county, G. W. Wright, vice W. R. Ellis; Multnomah county, B. Killin, vice O. F. Paxton; Umatilla county, Thomas Fitzgerald, vice J. J. Balleray; Douglas county, J. W. Hamilton, vice W. R. Willis; Klamath county, J. W. Hamaker, newly created office. These are appointments of the new administration, and the retiring officers have not been removed because of any dereliction of duty.

NOTES.

Hon. R. P. Earhart returned this morning from San Francisco, accompanied by his daughter Angle and Miss Bessie Smith, who have been attending the Mills seminary since last fall.

The crew of the libeled steamboat City of Salem was to-day ordered to be sent to Portland by Wm. Reid. From this it would seem that an adjustment of the difficulty will not be made, and the trips of the boat between this city and Fulquartz landing resumed.

Rev. J. Taylor Chambers, of the Episcopal church, has tendered his resignation, to take effect April 15. Mr. Chambers will leave for the East.

WOMEN FOR THE VANCOUVER GRAND JURY.

VANCOUVER, March 16.—Sheriff Secrist returns the venue to-night for the grand jury, April term, with the names of Mrs. Sarah J. Anderson, Mrs. Nellie Pike and Mrs. Julia A. Abty, notwithstanding the decision of Judges Turner and Langford.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

THE NEW CRUISERS.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Chief Constructor Wilson received a telegram from Naval Constructor Steel, at Chester, Pa., stating that work is again going on upon the Chicago. Naval officers generally are much pleased with the opinion given by the attorney-general that the cruisers can be completed with the balance of the general appropriations provided in the estimates of the naval advisory board, and notwithstanding the fact that a number of new inventions and appliances contemplated by the advisory board have been placed on the cruisers, the department is confident they can be completed at a cost within the estimates of the board. So far as concerns the work of construction and steam engineering, it is believed the total cost of finishing the engineering work on the Chicago will be $46,000 less than the estimates, and in the case of the Boston and Atlanta $50,000 and $80,000 respectively. This includes the cost of the new appliances above referred to, such as ice machines, separators and electric light plants. The Boston, now at New York, is being fitted with ice machines, electric lights and steam separators, and will be ready for the trial trip in a few weeks. The Chicago is not so far advanced as the others, but the engines have been finished, and only a small amount of construction work remains to be done. She will be removed from the Chester yard to the New York navy yard next week. Owing to the good results obtained at her recent trial, the engineering bureau feel that the vessel is already an assured success. Particular gratification is expressed at the good performance of the "new beam" engines, which were regarded as purely experimental and somewhat inexpedient, and contrary to expectation they ran very smoothly and gave rise to very little vibration. A little of the trouble experienced with the Atlanta and Boston in securing an air tight fire room was encountered in the Chicago, but an excellent forced draft was easily produced, and altogether it is believed she will be much the best ship of the three new cruisers.

TWO NEW GUNBOATS.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The navy department is about to begin preparation of the plans for two 1700-ton gunboats, for which provision was made by the last congress. Inasmuch as these boats are to be patterned after the gunboat now in process of construction, the work of the department will be much lighter than if gunboats of new design had been ordered. It is only necessary to duplicate drawings already made. The limit of the contract price of the new vessels is $550,000 each.

EDUCATIONAL BEQUEST—FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The department of state has received a copy of the will of the late Jose Seville, who died in Lima, Peru, recently, leaving half a million dollars to be applied to the establishment in New York of an institution for the education of poor female children.

The funeral of Lieut. Howell, of the signal service, took place from his late residence to-day. The interment was made in Mt. Elwood cemetery.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The president this afternoon made the following appointments: C. H. J. Taylor, Kansas City, to be minister resident and consul-general to Liberia; James R. Hosmer, of New York, secretary of legation in Central American states, and consul-general at Guatemala.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chicago Anarchist Case Before the State Supreme Court.

THE GREAT RAILROAD STOCK DEAL

Meeting of Railroad Managers—Cause of the Railroad Calamity—News from Washington—Eastern News Items.

THE CONDEMNED ANARCHISTS.

A Long Document Submitted to the Illinois Supreme Court in their Behalf.

CHICAGO, March 16.—State's Attorney Grinnell went to Ottawa to-night to file with the state supreme court his brief in the anarchists' case. The document consists of two volumes, one on facts and the other one on law. The first volume contains 332 octavo pages, and the second 205. Solomon & Zeisler, of counsel for defense, accompanied Grinnell to Ottawa, where the arguments in the case will be opened to-morrow. Grinnell closes his recital of the facts with the following reference to the policy of Mayor Harrison in permitting incendiary utterances at the anarchist meetings on the lake front and elsewhere: "If during the years preceding the Hay Market bomb throwing, meetings at which sedition and assassination were openly advocated had been dispersed, the massacre at Hay Market never would have occurred. No better illustration of the effects of the fearless enforcement of law is seen than in the fact that as soon as Johann Most had suffered the penalty imposed on him by the English laws for his incendiary utterances, he left the soil of England and planted himself upon the soil of America, and that officers of law who, because of his teachings, became martyrs for law, instead of being officers of the kingdom of Great Britain were officers of the state of Illinois."

In his brief on the law, Mr. Grinnell starts with a general statement that the death of Officer Dugan was murder, resulting from a conspiracy, to which all the plaintiffs in error were parties; that its general object and design was the overthrow of existing social order and of the constituted authorities of the law by force. This definition of conspiracy is the keynote to the end of the brief. To it Grinnell frequently refers, and upon its elaboration only depends the thread of his argument, and his refutation of the points raised by the attorneys for the anarchists. The relevancy of Most's book and the quantities of explosives and the red flags is contended for as showing the existence of a conspiracy. In the selection of the jury he goes into detail of each case, each talesman called being treated separately, which was unlike the brief submitted on behalf of the anarchists. Grinnell closes without peroration, simply stating that he believes "the evidence justifies the verdict, the record shows no material error, and the judgment should be affirmed."

THE GREAT DEAL.

What the Philadelphia "Ledger" Says About the Matter.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—*The Ledger* to-morrow will say: In reference to the matter of the sale of the majority of the common stock of the B. & O. railroad, which carries with it the control of that company, we are informed by an authority that is direct from President Robert Garrett, that in the proposed sale the interests of the city of Baltimore and the maintenance of the trade of that city are to be fully cared for by placing the B. & O. railroad at the head of a new railway combination which will enlarge and improve the southern and western trade connections of that city, and also to that extent aid in improving the commercial relations of Philadelphia. We are further informed that whilst the original arrangement by which Mr. Alfred Sully might have had control of the new combination was not carried out, Mr. Garrett has at present another arrangement satisfactory to himself with a syndicate of railway managers and bankers who have already fixed upon the price to be paid for the stock and the terms of payment, but certain details are yet to be made which will fully protect the shareholders of the railway and the material interests of the city of Baltimore, and also secure an outlet by an independent and untrammeled line through to New York. The management of the B. & O. railroad, so far from having its identity sunk, will be at the head of the combination, with Mr. Garrett as chief of the organization. We are also assured that the B. & O. telegraph lines are not to be permitted to pass under the control of the Western Union telegraph company, or under the control of Mr. Jay Gould, and in any form and under no circumstances will this be permitted. At the same time our independent telegraph system, which will be maintained, will have an arrangement with the independent lines that will extend the efficiency of the service. An adjustment of all these details will probably take considerable time, and will not be permitted to be consummated in a hurry, so that everything may be placed upon a basis satisfactory to the shareholders of the company and to the public interests.

NO RESULT FOR THE PRESENT.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A gentleman known to be in the confidence of Alfred Sully, authorized to-night the following statement: The B. & O. matter is in abeyance. There are really no new developments and probably will not be for some time. Such transactions as the one that has been given so much publicity cannot be carried through in a day or week, and if suddenly consummated would perhaps have a bad effect upon securities generally. In this unsettled condition of the market large properties cannot be acquired without investigation into their condition and also surrounding circumstances, and it is not to be supposed any transactions of this nature could differ from the natural laws of business. If anything is done in this matter it will take time to carry it out, and there cannot be any result reached for the present.

RAILROAD NOTES.

MEETING OF RAILROAD MANAGERS.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Representatives of the transcontinental railway lines to-day finished their tariff, having arranged one tariff based on the strict explanation of the Cullom-Reagan law, and another to meet the Canadian Pacific and water competition. The first will be put into effect at once. It advances present rates 50 per cent. The attorneys of the several roads are instructed to present the other tariff to the interstate commissioners when appointed and ask that the transcontinental roads be allowed to adopt it, the claim being made that strictly complying with the law will drive railroads out of through business. By instructions from Eastern trunk lines the Central Traffic association of railroads are taking a vote on the proposition to continue the present live stock and dressed beef rate under the new tariffs and classifications, and to reduce the rate on dressed mutton from Chicago to New York from 90 cents to 75 cents per hundred. The vote, it is ascertained to-day, will be largely in favor of the proposition.

The managers of the Western States Passenger association met to-day to take up the report of the general passenger agents on rules and regulations to govern the organization and its business. Much of the time was given to the discussion of commissions, but no settled conclusion was reached. Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

NO MORE PASSES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, this afternoon made public the following official action taken by the board of directors of the company at a meeting held on the 9th inst., relative to the issue of passes: This company, having been advised by its general solicitor that the act of congress known as the interstate commerce law is intended to prohibit interstate passes except to the employes of railway companies, the president is, therefore, directed to issue to the proper officers of the lines embraced in the Pennsylvania railroad system the necessary instructions to carry this prohibition into effect on the first of April next. He will also instruct the proper officers of railway and bridge and ferry companies embraced in the Pennsylvania railroad system that on and after April 1, 1887, they shall not issue any passes for the free transportation of persons or special cars from one state into another, or District of Columbia, except for officers or employes of the railway company.

WM. PFUNDER, Pharmacist and Chemist, corner First and Ash streets, Portland, Oregon. OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER CURES SICK HEADACHES.

THE RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Defective Bridge Assigned as the Cause of the Wreck.

BOSTON, March 16.—The *Engineering News*, in a long article on the Boston and Providence railroad disaster, based on reports made by engineering experts, declares that the broken bridge was very faulty in construction and made of bad material. The paper says the general judgment of engineers will bear it up in saying that a more shamefully bad specimen of a bridge design and workmanship can hardly exist, and it is but right that an occurrence of this kind should be pointed out and the truth made clear without fear. It is appalling to think of the tens of thousands of lives which have literally hung by a thread in passing over this bridge during the past eleven years.

BOSTON, March 16.—The testimony before the railroad commissioners to-day as to the source of of the Forest Hill accident tended to show that the accident first occurred to the train and not to the bridge, and that the bridge went down as a result of the accident to the train.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

SPARKS'S SCHEME.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The *Daily News* to-day publishes a two-column article alleging that Commissioner Sparks, of the general land office at Washington has been attempting to form a combination with Gov. Hill, of New York, to defeat the nomination of President Cleveland and furnish the democratic party with a ticket in 1888 reading "Hill and Sparks." The evidence is said to be in two letters to a New York politician, and each of the documents is claimed to be now in possession of Ed Stokes, and publicity is due to the refusal of Sparks to allow a land claim worth $500,000 which the Nevada bank, of San Francisco, has pending. John W. Mackay is largely interested in that bank, and every one knows that Mackay is the backer of Stokes in all his enterprises. Ex-Congressman Frank Hurd, attorney for the bank, is quoted as authority for the story.

CORONET AND DAUNTLESS.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Capt. Robinson of of the steamship Erin, which arrived from London to-day, brought the last news from the yachts Coronet and Dauntless. The yachts were seen on Sunday night 230 miles east of Sandy Hook lightship, by the second officer of the Erin, who was then on duty. The captain was not informed of the signals, but flare signals were shown in such a way that the officer was sure that they were not shown by pilots. The night was clear and the wind was northeast, blowing strong. The schooners were heading east by south. This fact alone attracted the attention of the officer on duty, for he said it was two points nearer wind than he had ever seen pilot boats steer. The yachts were then close together, and both going along under all the sail they could carry.

THE WRECKED SCHOONER.

BOSTON, March 16.—A dispatch from North Eastham this morning says the schooner reported ashore, last night, two miles off Nansett life saving station, is the J. H. Eels, Captain Wallace, of Camden, Maine, from Perth Amboy for Boston, with a cargo of pig iron and coal. She lies on the outer bar and is fast going to pieces. The dispatch gives few particulars, but states that of the crew two were saved and one was drowned.

BOSTON, March 16.—A dispatch from Orleans, Mass., states that a tug rescued two of the men who were seen clinging to the foretopmast and bowsprit of the schooner J. H. Ellis, ashore off Nansett, yesterday. The rest of the crew were drowned.

RAILROAD RATES.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The members of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents' association to-day adopted unanimously a resolution which expresses the desire of the association to act in harmony with the interstate commerce law, and pledges the association to a strict adherence to its provisions. The convention adopted the recommendation of the National association of baggage agents that 150 pounds of baggage be fixed as the limit for each full ticket, and referred to various local associations the recommendation of the baggage agents that a uniform rate of 15 per cent. on excess of baggage be established.

PROHIBITION DEFEATED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 16.—After a spirited debate in the state assembly to-day the proposition to submit the prohibition amendment to the people was defeated by a vote of 78 nays to 65 yeas. Before the main proposition was brought to a vote it was amended so as to provide that in the event the amendment was submitted and adopted, the state should be held liable for all property depreciated or destroyed by reason of carrying the proposed amendment into effect. This provision was adopted by a vote of 91 yeas to 50 nays.

THE SPRING OVERFLOWS.

BISMARCK, March 16.—The ice in the Missouri south of here broke to-day, but did not move far. The Yellowstone and Little Missouri are full of ice and overflowing the banks, destroying railroad bridges and other property. The immense amount of water from these streams raised the Missouri two feet higher and all boats here were safely stationed on the ways. The river is raising rapidly to-night, and the ice is loose from the banks, and will probably break. A fifteen-foot rise is reported from Washburn, forty miles above here.

THE N. P. R. R. FOR PORTLAND.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Kiernan's news agency prints the following regarding the attempt to extend the Northern Pacific from Ainsworth to Portland: It will be opposed by the Oregon Transcontinental, and some trouble may be encountered in getting to work. If the Northern Pacific directors can make satisfactory arrangements for running the road it will be pushed through despite the opposition of the Transcontinental people.

RAILROAD ENGINEERS.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The locomotive engineers of the Erie road asked the management of the road to abolish the four grades now existing. The men claim that the fourth grade engineer, driving passenger engine, has just as much responsibility as the first grade engineer. The company will not consent to this, but will consent to a reduction of the number of grades from four to three, provided it does not increase the total pay roll.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, March 16.—Pursuant to the governor's call the general assembly of Virginia met this noon in extra session. The message from the executive called attention to the condition of the public debt. He recommends the appointment of a commission on the part of the bondholders in Virginia and elsewhere, its object being a true presentation of the revenues and resources of the state, and what the state can do.

OVERSUPPLY OF TONNAGE.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The high rate of ocean freights at all Atlantic ports, some two months ago, have had the effect of bringing an unusually large number of ocean steamers into this harbor, and the result is an oversupply of tonnage, and several steamers are loading in ballast. The low rates have a tendency to stimulate grain shipments.

HEAVY GALE.

GLOUCESTER, March 16.—A vessel that has arrived from Georges reports that a gale of great energy swept over the bank March 11. It is feared that much damage has been done, as a large fleet of fishing vessels were on the bank.

CAPT. EADS'S FUNERAL.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The remains of Capt. James B. Eads, who died at the Bahama islands on the 8th inst., arrived here this morning. The funeral will take place from Christ Episcopal church to-morrow.

HANLAN TRAINING.

BOSTON, March 16.—Hanlan, the oarsman, arrived from Montreal to-day, bringing with him two boats. He proposes to train in this city preparatory for his race with Gaudaur on memorial day.

VALUABLE STALLION DEAD.

LEXINGTON, March 16.—Maj. B. G. Thomas's famous imported stallion, King Ban, died this afternoon of spinal meningitis. He was sick less than twenty-four hours, and was valued at $55,000.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

PROVIDENCE, March 16.—The republican state convention met to-day and nominated by acclamation all the present incumbents of state offices, from governor down, for the party candidates.

BEECHER'S VAULT GUARDED.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A guard was placed to-day over the vault in which Beecher's remains are deposited.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

The Recent Attack on the Life of the Emperor.

THE CZAR'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Heavy Snow Storms in Italy—The Pope Confers Honors—The Berlin "Post" on War—Interesting European News.

RUSSIA.

THE CZAR GETTING FRIGHTENED.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The *Star's* London cablegram says: In consequence of the plot to assassinate the czar, the imperial palace has been placed under charge of secret police. Attendants of the imperial family are under strict surveillance, and guards consisting of picked men are replaced at outer entrances, in corridors and at approaches to the imperial apartments, and the lines of sentries are doubled. Specials represent that great excitement exists throughout Russia. A large number of domiciliary visits were made to private residences of government officers and merchants and extensive seizures of documents effected. Evidence is accumulating that the conspiracy is more dangerous than ever discovered in Russia before. Among the documents of the students on whose persons bombs were found, was one of them declaring that a revolutionary proclamation would shortly be issued and calling on the people to rise in defense of their liberty and establish a government based on the will of the nation. In Vienna it is the general opinion that the discovery of the plot has immensely strengthened the Russian war party.

STUDENTS ARRESTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—The *Official Messenger* publishes the following: Sunday last, at 11 o'clock in the morning, three students of the St. Petersburg university were arrested in Newsky prospect, having in their possession bombs. The prisoners admitted that they belonged to a secret criminal society. The bombs found on them were charged with dynamite, and each bomb was arranged to throw eleven balls, and all these balls were filled with strychnine.

The czar and czarina came back from Gatschina to St. Petersburg yesterday morning, and attended a ball given by Grand Duke Vladimir, and returned to Gatschina in the evening.

THE STUDENTS CARRIED POISON.

LONDON, March 16.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that two of the six persons arrested on the Newski prospect are quite young and that the two others appear to belong to the peasant class. All six carried poison and it is presumed that they intended to commit suicide in the event of their arrest, but were deprived of the chance by the suddenness of their capture. Twenty-five students of Bestuchiff institute are among those arrested in connection with the plot.

RUSSIA MUST FIGHT.

BERLIN, March 16.—The *Post* takes a gloomy view of the plot to assassinate the czar, and says: "With terror and regret we say that Europe must prepare to see Russia adopt a policy taking shape either in fantastic resignation or frantic adventure, and the latter is more probable. It will require superhuman effort on the part of the czar to oppose the tempest of voices calling for war as a remedy for Russia's woes."

THE QUEEN CONGRATULATES.

LONDON, March 16.—Queen Victoria has sent a telegram to the czar, congratulating him upon his escape. The Prince of Wales visited the Russian ambassador and expressed the grief of himself and the Princess of Wales that such an attempt had been made on the life of the czar and congratulations upon the czar's escape.

CONGRATULATES THE CZAR'S ESCAPE.

LONDON, March 15.—Baron de Staal, Russian ambassador at London, has received from all diplomats in London and from Prime Minister Salisbury expressions of congratulation on the czar's escape from assassination last Sunday and of horror over the plot against his life.

ARRESTS CONTINUE.

LONDON, March 16.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Standard* says that four additional arrests have been made of persons having explosives in their possession.

GERMANY.

INTERESTING GERMAN NOTES.

BERLIN, March 16.—The church bill, as passed by the commission of the oberhaus, grants religious orders restitution of their properties. The report of the commission will be placed before the chamber on Thursday next. The measure fails to conciliate the center party, at whose final demands it had been formulated by Dr. Windthorst. Those that have permission accorded in the bill to form bishoprics are Limbourg and Osnabruck, and will be extended to other dioceses, including Cologne, Breslau, Munster and Ermel, and that the bill shall strictly limit and define the powers of the state to veto clerical appointments, and that discretionary powers of the minister of worship over the re-entry of religious orders be denied and limited. Dr. Windthorst declares there can be no peace between church and state unless these demands shall be conceded.

It is reported Emperor William on receiving the French general, Marquis D'Abseps, said: "Tell your compatriots that there is no danger of war, and so long as I live I shall use my influence to maintain peace. God will soon call me to himself. I do not wish to leave my people a heritage of blood. Germany shares my desire for good will with the French."

Letters from Prague refer to the earthquake around Pezibram and say the village of Birkenberg was destroyed, the inhabitants taking refuge in Prague.

THE EMPEROR TO PROCLAIM.

LONDON, March 16.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says it is reported that Emperor William, on his birthday, will proclaim Crown Prince Frederick William co-regent, with consent of the bundesrath.

Karl von Bunsen, son of the late chevalier von Bunsen, is dead.

EXPLOSION IN A STONE QUARRY.

LONDON, March 16.—A disastrous explosion of dynamite occurred to-day in a stone quarry at Lobositz, Bohemia. All men at work in the quarry at the time were blown to atoms.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

KALAKAUA WANTS A LOAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Private advices from Honolulu state that difficulties have arisen in the matter of floating a two million dollar loan desired by King Kalakaua. Letters have been received at Honolulu from Messrs. Mathewson, Skinner & Co., agents, who were to raise the funds in London and who prefer claims for extraordinary expenses that were never heard of, and ask a 5 per cent. additional commission, and hope to secure the loan in the future. They make excuses for delay in sending money by saying that they fear "the money may be impounded in San Francisco." Although this loan was to be made in American money they would prefer pay for it in English gold, if they pay it at all. To sum up their letters were of such an unsatisfactory nature and so much at variance with the contract first agreed upon that there are not a few who declare that the loan never should have been nor will be floated by the parties having it in hand. On the heels of this the king has decided to call an extra session of the national assembly, and there are many reasons given for this move, but his highness keeps his own counsel. It is said by some that he intends calling for a new loan of $5,000,000.

ITALY.

PAPAL EXERCISES.

ROME, March 16.—Cardinal Pecci, the pope's brother, received the new cardinals to-day, and accompanied them to the throne room, where the pope conferred upon them mosetta and crimson beretta. Cardinal Massella addressed the pope, who replied. In the morning the vatican messenger went to the residences of Cardinals Gibbons and Tascheran, and other members of the sacred college, to notify them that the public consistory would be held tomorrow. On Thursday the new cardinals will receive their hats.

HEAVY SNOW STORMS.

VENICE, March 16.—The city and province of Venice have been visited by severe snow storms, which have caused a complete suspension of railway traffic. An engine and party of workmen sent out from Venice to clear the railway tracks were compelled to abandon the task. The snow is five feet deep, and telegraph lines are almost entirely prostrated. Nine barges loaded with iron sank in Grand canal during the storm.

CANADA.

ANOTHER FISHERIES SCHOONER.

OTTAWA, March 16.—Another addition to the fisheries protection fleet was made to-day. The department of marine and fisheries chartered the Shelburne, a fast sailing schooner, of 105 tons burden, to be used as cruiser this summer.

FRANCE.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

TOULON, March 16.—To-day M. Aubargat, conductor of orchestra at the Grand theater, quarreled with his mistress, an actress named Lery, and shot her dead just as she was buying a ticket at the railway station going from the city. The murderer then threw himself beneath the passenger train and was crushed to death.

CHINESE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

PARIS, March 16.—M. Constans, French minister to China, announces that the Chinese government has authorized the joining of the Annamite and Chinese telegraph system.

INDIA.

FOR MORAL SUPPORT.

CALCUTTA, March 16.—The Indian government intends to station a force on the frontier in the Pishin district to morally support the ameer of Afghanistan.

ENGLAND.

HEAVY FAILURE.

LONDON, March 16.—Stewart Bros., slate and timber merchants, have failed. Liabilities said to be $500,000.

AUSTRIA.

DEATH OF A MATHEMATICIAN.

VIENNA, March 16.—Herr Spitzer, the renowned mathematician, was found dead in bed to-day.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

THE "BALD KNOBBERS."

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Advices from Christian county state that excitement is running high there over the recent tragedy near Spark, in which Charles Green and William Eden were shot down in cold blood by the alleged "Bald Knobbers," an organization similar to the kuklux. Every effort is being made to ferret out the perpetrators of the brutal outrage, and thirteen persons have already been arrested, and nine more expected to be captured to-day. The people all live in the immediate vicinity, and are said to have been engaged in other lawless acts. Their preliminary examination will be held in a day or two. All protest their innocence.

BOODLE ALDERMAN.

NEW YORK, March 16.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to-day to have the trial of Alderman Cleary, which is now progressing before Judge Barrett in the court of oyer and terminer, taken out of the hands of that judge and removed to another court. The counsel for Cleary made the application to Judge Patterson, in the supreme court chambers. Judge Patterson refused to grant the order, on the ground that the case was already actually on trial. The petition charged local prejudice and intimated also that Judge Barrett was prejudiced against the defendant.

CHICAGO'S EMBEZZLERS.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Five county officials, arrested last night on indictments charging them with conspiracy to defraud and embezzlement of county funds, were in the criminal court this morning. Warden McGarrigle, of the county hospital, and Warden Varnell, of the county insane asylum, and Edward McDonald, engineer at the county hospital, were admitted to bail in the sum of $50,000 each. The employes Connolly and Driscoll were admitted to bail in $10,000 each.

SING "YANKEE DOODLE."

NEW YORK, March 16.—The *Commercial Advertiser*, in an editorial to show what it calls an alarming increase of foreign influence which threatens to overthrow the republic, says it is time for Americans to awake to the danger and adopt measures for its removal. It is time to sing "Yankee Doodle" and not be ashamed of singing it. It is time to rebuke and retire those politicians whose chief endeavor is to placate the foreign element,—by which we do not mean those foreigners who in good faith become Americans, but those who simply come to America to be foreigners still in their ideas and language and aspirations. Perhaps it is time to remodel our naturalization laws in such a way as to make naturalization what its name suggests.

PROBABLE MEXICAN TROUBLE.

NOGALES, Arizona, March 16.—The authorities here fear a conflict with Mexican soldiers at any moment. Deputy Sheriff Speedy and Constable Littlepage were at an American saloon a short distance across the Mexican line, to-day, when four Mexican customs officers entered, used abusive language, and at a signal drew pistols. One of the Mexicans fired, the ball grazing the head of an American named Spence. The American officers escaped. Gov. Torres had the man who fired arrested, but he was soon released. There are fifty Mexican soldiers stationed within 100 yards of the line, and no United States troops here. The situation is serious.

NEW COMMANDERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Capt. Ingalls, formerly of the steamer Orizaba, has gone to Port Townsend to take command of the steamer Idaho, bound to Sitka, Alaska.

Capt. Carroll, of the latter vessel, has gone to Portland to take command of the steamer Olympia, which is being prepared there for summer excursions to Alaska.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS NORTH AND SOUTH

A Contrast in the President's Action in Vetoing and Approving Bills.

Washington Special to New York World.

The president vetoed the appropriation for a public building at Lafayette, Ind. This is the first veto of an appropriation for a public building in any Northern state which was carried for Cleveland. The majority of his vetoes of public buildings have been in towns which opposed him. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* has prepared the following statement concerning the veto and approval of public buildings bills under the Cleveland administration:

During the lifetime of the forty-ninth congress and his sojourn in the White house Mr. Cleveland has approved eight public building bills, all from the south, and vetoed eight, all from the north except one. Ohio had three bills for public buildings—at Zanesville, Dayton and Portsmouth. Those were all vetoed. During the last fiscal year Ohio paid into the treasury $12,921,849 10, while Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee and Texas, fourteen southern states, paid but $10,558,851 01; that is, Ohio alone paid into the treasury over $2,000,000 more than all those southern states combined, and in fact all the southern states combined, leaving out Kentucky with the revenue she pays on whiskey. She pays above $16,000,000 on that article, and the effects of it costs the country untold millions in money and misery, and suffering incalculable.

"The president does not look to Ohio for any help in obtaining his re-election, but he does look to and cater to and sell his patronage to the ex-Confederate states and New York in the most open and glaring manner. Consider the following statement, which might be made much fuller and more elaborate, with much more telling effect: Bills approved during the first session for public buildings by the president were for the following cities, with population given under the census of 1880: San Antonio, Tex., $250,000; population, 20,550; income of the postoffice, net, $7381 29. El Paso, Tex., $200,000; population, 2000 or 3000; income of postoffice, $7584 29. Jacksonville, Fla., $150,000; population, 7650; postoffice income, net, $21,012. Savannah, Ga., $200,000; population, 30,709; postoffice net income, $10,785 77. The following bills were vetoed: One from Duluth, Minn.; one for Ashville, N. C., $80,000, population less than 3000, postoffice income, net, $5155 56; Springfield, Mo., population 6522, postoffice income $10,935 28; Zanesville, Ohio, $100,000, population 18,113, postoffice income, net, $18,231 48; one from Sioux City, Iowa, $100,000, population 7366, postoffice income, net, $20,316 32; Dayton, Ohio, $150,000, population 38,678, postoffice income, net, $33,314 41.

"During the second session the following bills were approved: Huntsville, Ala., population 4977, postoffice income, net, $5,636 41; Augusta, Ga., population 21,891, postoffice income, net, $17,319 50; Owensboro, Ky., $50,000, population, 6231, postoffice income, net, $5868 18; Houston, Tex., $75,000, population 16,000, postoffice income, net, $12,708 03. Bills vetoed: Lynn, Mass., population 39,000, postoffice income, net, $25,587 49; Portsmouth, Ohio, $60,000, population 11,321, postoffice income $7465 41. In some of his vetoes the president lays stress upon the fact that no United States court is held in the town where it is proposed to erect the public building, and he approved bills for Augusta, Ga., Houston, Tex., and Owensboro, Ky., where no courts are held. Houston, Tex., has a postoffice only, while Dayton has a postoffice and collector of internal revenue. Lynn, like Houston, has a postoffice only, but a present population of 50,000, and the net income of its postoffice is over $25,000, while that of Houston is only $12,000.

"The little dead-and-alive towns of the South get their bills for public buildings promptly signed, while the live and flourishing cities of the North are as promptly treated to a veto. Owensboro, with her 6000 or 7000 people, gets her $50,000 for a public building, while the cities of Dayton and Zanesville, with a population enormously increased over the census report of 1880, are refused in vetoes containing some coarse jests after the manner of the president's very funny sarcasms in his pension vetoes, when he never neglected a chance to have a little fun at the expense of the applicant."

MINING DEPARTMENT.

Observations upon Mining Development in the Northwest.

A Revival in Mining—What our Neighbors are Doing—The Incidental News of the Week—Correspondence.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING BUREAU.

This office is indebted to Mr. Wm. Irelan, Jr., state mineralogist of California, for a copy of his annual report for the year ending June 1, 1886. It is in two parts; the first by Henry G. Hanks, Esq., who retired from the office of state mineralogist on May 30, of last year, and the second, by the present incumbent. Their respective parts in this report illustrate the widely different modes of work and opposing views of two very unlike individuals. Mr. Hanks, a very capable man, a scientist of no mean attainments and of unflinching industry, always turned his attention chiefly to the scientific aspect of things and wrote voluminously upon the local mineralogy, and, to some extent, the geology, ethnology and botany of California. Mr. Irelan, if one may judge by his work, is of a more severely practical turn, and disregards the abstractions of science, while giving attention to the every-day matters with which one in his position may be supposed to deal. For example, his report contains detailed descriptions of some of the principal quartz mines and mills of his state—a very valuable contribution, of which this paper will soon avail itself.

The California mining bureau, of which the state mineralogist is the head, has been in existence for some six years, during which it has performed a great deal of valuable work, part of which entitles it to be considered the legitimate successor of the famous geological survey of California, which was suspended in 1873. The bureau collects information upon mines and mineral deposits and the modes of working them, and disseminates this information in three ways: first, by the establishment of a state museum of minerals, ores, rocks and building stones, to which the public may resort; second, by correspondence with private citizens or others who may desire information upon particular matters dealt in by the bureau; and third, by the printing of annual reports like the one before us, which covers a great deal of ground and contains a vast deal of information relating to the mines and mining interests of California. Such information as this is accessible in no other form, and the state of California in causing it to be disseminated is doing a valuable work. Of particular value in the last report is the alphabetical list of mineral species found in California, 160 in number, prepared by Mr. Hanks, and the statistics of quartz mines, by Mr. Irelan. Work like this will commend itself to every one, and the unavoidable reflection that comes to the inhabitants of Oregon is, why cannot this state also provide a department for the collection and dissemination of information relating to our own matchless mineral resources. It need not be said that California spends more upon similar work in a month than this state ever gave for all scientific purposes whatever.

A REVIVAL IN MINING.

It is a matter for congratulation that the business men of Portland are getting awake to the importance of the mining interests and the possibilities of money making in that line. The Cœur d'Alene miners and prospectors, lately so contemptuous of our moneyed men, have begun to speak of Portland with respect, and rank this town among the foremost in appreciation of their almost unparalleled mines. The principal properties owned or controlled by Portlanders are: On the South Fork, the Sierra Nevada silver-lead mine, which is reported to be a property rich enough to be called a good mine in any district. Messrs. Church, DeLashmutt, Knowles, Goldsmith and a number of others own it. Near by is the Tyler, also reputed a good property, owned by Messrs. Honeyman and others. The Stemwinder, a recent purchase by Messrs. DeLashmutt, Knowles, Moreland, Goodsell, Monastes and others, who have incorporated under the title of the Stemwinder Mining company. This claim is located adjoining the Bunker Hill on the north side, and between it and the town of Wardner. The Tyler lies on the steep hill west of Wardner, and the Sierra Nevada still further west and about two miles distant by the grade. Portland capital is said to be interested in the Richmond, an important claim adjoining the Bunker Hill on the south.

On the North fork, in the quartz region, several Portlanders forming the Margaret Mining company, have a series of claims upon Bald mountain. A prominent Oregon capitalist controls the Fanny claim on Trail gulch, and has a large interest in the W. J. Hawkins claim near Murray. There are still other investors from this city who have already put money in the Cœur d'Alene mines, and a great many more will follow. If the purchasers have not exaggerated the facts, there has been no less a sum than $150,000 of Portland capital already expended in the purchase of mining property in the Cœur d'Alenes.

As for Southern Oregon, a region which in recent years has fallen into neglect, the edge of the mining boom has reached even there, and more real progress in mining has been made, especially in Josephine county, than has ever before taken place, although nothing important has been done excepting by the aid of Portland capital. The newly incorporated Green Mountain Mining company are operating upon Cow creek. The St. Peter's Mining company, a still newer corporation, have a most promising prospect, or series of prospects, upon the divide between Grave and Coyote creeks; the Green mine on Galice creek is being worked; and the Swinden and Knott mines at Gold Hill are in process of working. All the capital employed in these various undertakings, which make up almost the entire sum of the effective mining work in Southern Oregon, is furnished by residents of this city.

LOW GRADE QUARTZ.

For some years the great Homestake, Father DeSmet and other gold quartz mines in the Black Hills have been instanced frequently as the best examples of the successful working of quartz of a very low grade. There are, however, mines in California which, as far as economy and the rigid extraction of every possible cent go, far outrank those great mining properties. For instance: The cost of milling at the Sierra Buttes mill of sixty stamps is but 37½ cents per ton, which includes concentrating the sulphurets on the twenty-four Frue vanners; at the Eagle Bird mill, twenty stamps, it costs 55 cents; at the Delhi, eight stamps of 1000 pounds each, 60 cents; at the Empire, forty stamps, 75 cents; while at the Stewart, forty stamps, the minimum is reached in an expense of 30 cents per ton for crushing, amalgamating and concentrating. These statistics are from the report of the state mineralogist of California, whose readers are informed that at the Zeila mine the ore, after carefully hand-sorting, assays, sulphurets and all, only $1 per ton, and this, after being crushed and concentrated in a fine forty-stamp mill, yields a working profit. Such favorable results doubtless were never attained elsewhere, and it is possible that there may be an error in the accounts. Comparing the corresponding expenses of the Black Hills mills, we find the Homestake mills, aggregating two hundred stamps, in 1885 crushed and amalgamated at a cost of $1 01 per ton, and in 1885 78 cents per ton; and the Caledonia, of eighty stamps, 88 cents. The conclusion then is that the California quartz mills, though working on a perceptibly smaller scale, are conducted in a really more economical manner. This opinion is to some extent modified by the fact that many of them, like the Sierra Buttes and Plumas Eureka, have free water power, while the mills in the Black Hills are mainly propelled by steam.

MINING IN AMERICA AND ABROAD.

The quartz mill is an invention of English origin and was imported into America in the fifties, when lode mining began in California and the Southern states. The English—or rather, the Cornish—stamp battery was a rough, uncouth and ineffective contrivance, clumsy enough to be distinctively English, and having been in use for not more than a century or two in the British Isles, had not evolved from the primitive form of square wooden stems, square shoes, and a mortar with wooden sides, having an overflow instead of screens. Within a few years American originality, acting upon this unsightly thing, has evolved the efficient, durable and handy mill as used to-day, substituting iron for wood and deep castiron mortars for the ugly English boxes, and, in short, improving every part and so bringing up the efficiency of the whole machine that the American stamp mill is in use in every mining country on earth where milling ores are found, and even the English themselves, conservative as they are, have come to acknowledge their superiority—a superiority which, by the way, extends to every kind of mining, milling and smelting machinery. There is a mine in Venezuela, South America, which has the reputation of being the richest gold mine in the world. This mine, called El Callao, produces a million dollars annually, from fine gold quartz, whose average assay per ton is five and one-half ounces gold, worth about $110, which has until lately been crushed in a sixty-stamp mill of English make, and the milling cost no less than $11 19 per ton. Very recently an American forty-stamp mill was set up, and its first effect was to reduce the cost of milling to $3 and to cause the old mill to be closed up for good.

All the foreign mining engineers who wish to learn how ores are successfully milled come to the Western mining countries for the information, and the most advanced even of the English corporations secure the services of American-bred engineers to take charge of their mining properties. The best foreign practice has begun to be based upon American experience. Our machinery is copied by all, and our processes are superseding those of older but less inventive nations. The English, who subsisted for centuries without improving the old Cornish stamping device, have received the modern stamp mill from the hands of its improvers, the American miners, and have out-Heroded Herod in schemes for further improvements. To specify an instance: An all-metal stamp battery having an iron frame has been proposed of late, and is figured in *Engineering*. Its characteristic features are a mortar elevated two feet above ground and supported upon rolled iron posts; oblique bracing front and back; screw conveyors to carry off the pulp; locked covers which fold over the screens; three keys to each tappet instead of two, the usual number; and finally the whole battery rests upon horizontal iron sills, which support all the weight and take all the strain. The whole device is such as might be expected to emanate from the minds of people who possessed good powers of imitation, but had never seen a quartz mill in operation. This instance is one of many which go to support the proposition that there are no good constructors of reliable and successful mining machinery save Americans. As to metallurgical processes, this country is ahead of the world. Whereas twenty years ago a young metallurgist's education was not considered complete without a visit of two or three years' duration in Germany to study at Freiberg and among the mines and furnaces of the Hartz mountains, no American at present derives any profit from going there, unless, indeed, he learns "how not to do it." Those who go to learn return to laugh at antiquated German modes, which oftenest "put the cart before the horse." Thus our fellow-countryman Prof. Egleston, in reviewing the processes in vogue at Oker, Saxony, found nothing to remark of them save to condemn the conservatism which retains the laborious customs of a hundred years past. Emphatically and indisputably the Freiberger has lost his grip; his prestige has departed, and the men who follow modern American methods have come to the front. This much the noisy quartz mill itself can teach.

MINING NEWS.

SOUTHERN OREGON.

Jacksonville *Times*: Work has been suspended at the quartz mill near the Swinden ledge, there being no more quartz on the dump. Operations will be resumed as soon as the roads improve.

WHISKY CREEK.

The placers on this creek are attracting considerable attention at present in Douglas and Josephine counties from the quantity of coarse gold taken from the bed of the creek by the few miners who have been at work there for the past six months. This creek is about twelve miles long and is situated in the extreme northwest corner of Josephine county. It empties into Rogue river about seven miles below the mouth of Grave creek, and is a stream of considerable size for at least six months in the year. There are numerous high bars along the creek that prospect well, but all work so far done has been confined to the bed of the stream. The gold found is all in smooth, coarse pieces, weighing from $1 to $100. Several parties have made as high as $50 and $100 per week, but this is considerable beyond the average. Some little ground sluicing has been done, but the pan and rocker are the favorites. There are eight men on the creek at present who have taken out about $6000 altogether. The miners purchase their supplies at Riddle, at which place they take the freight train as far as West Fork station, driving there early enough in the day to admit of their walking to the creek, a distance of twelve miles, before dark. The passenger trains arrive at West Fork at night and as there are no accommodations there for travelers the freight train is patronized in preference. There is now considerable snow on the divide between West Fork and Whisky creek which has cut off all communication for the past month.

MYRTLE CREEK.

The Catching Bros. are engaged in mining on this creek, about sixteen miles above the town of Myrtle Creek. Their claim is on a hill and is worked with pipe and giant. Their pay dirt is decomposed quartz and mountain rock, showing no signs of "wash." The bedrock is granite. The pay is found about evenly distributed all through the dirt and is in "porous" pieces showing no sign of abrasion. Pieces of float quartz are occasionally found in the claim that show gold without the aid of a glass.

Dr. McCurly has a quartz claim a short distance from Catching's claim and expects to strike a bonanza in it. Q.

EAST OREGON.

Baker *Democrat*: The Rye valley placer mines are owned and worked by the New England Gold Mining company, a corporation composed of Boston capitalists, whose interests here are looked after by John W. Drew, in the capacity of superintendent, being one of the owners himself. These mines were purchased a few years since by the New England company from Messrs. Powers, Odell & Fernald, who worked the mines for many seasons. The placers of Rye valley are almost inexhaustible, and from grass-roots to bedrock the gravel beds are coursed with the shining metal. The mines this spring commenced operations under the most favorable circumstances. Everything is in thorough working order, and the company are now using seven heads of water, more than any other placers in Oregon, and six "Little Giant" hydraulics are kept constantly playing.

John Cabell, of the Bellevue mine, has returned from the East, and says many mining men are coming this way in the spring to look for favorable properties.

Speaking of the Bonanza mine, in the vicinity of Parker's station, on the road from Baker City to Canyon City, the *Democrat* says: The working force of the mine numbers thirty employes, and the development work consists of a shaft at the southeast end of the 1500-foot location and a tunnel at the southwest end of 250 feet in length, running on and following a three-foot vein of exceedingly rich gold ore. The mine is supplied with a ten-stamp mill and Golden Gate concentrator, and at the time of Mr. Frazier's departure from the mine the mill and concentrator were in full operation and meeting the fullest expectation of its owners and managers.

Development work on other mines in the vicinity of the Bonanza is progressing steadily along, and from present indications there will be numerous other mills in operation in the district before the summer is over.

EAST WASHINGTON.

It is reported that a stock company has been organized in New York, with a capital stock of $150,000, for the purpose of putting in smelting and reduction works at Colville, Washington territory, in the spring. Fifty thousand dollars have been subscribed and the certainty of the work is assured.

Yakima *Signal*: The Kittitas Milling, Mining and Smelting company have probably some of the richest mines on the Pacific coast. The average of several assays on the croppings is over $500 per ton. The ledge is a fissure vein, twenty feet in width and over three miles long, encased in solid granite walls.

The Spokane Falls *Chronicle* announces the immediate erection of a smelter in the neighborhood of that city and claims that Senator John P. Jones is among the backers of the new institution. The machinery will consist of a twenty-ton stack with appurtenances and is said to be already on the way. The location is not yet decided upon, but will doubtless be in the Colville country. The company promises not to confine its actions to one particular region, but to extend itself over the entire Northwest if its preliminary operations prove successful. The initiatory moves will be made when the superintendent, Mr. Viviran, arrives, the intention being to erect sampling works and proceed to purchase ores. It will be recollected that THE OREGONIAN, in a late issue, advised the erection of a sampling mill at the Falls, and it is more than likely that the new company have taken their cue from its remarks.

Recognized her Dog.

Chicago Tribune.

She had advertised for the return of her dog, and it was a longhaired skye terrier—a regular valuable thoroughbred. The reward was to be ten shillings. A stalwart Celt came timidly forward and asked if that was the dog. Being answered affirmatively and paid the reward, the affection of the lady, who kissed and hugged her "poor, dear, darling little Dandy," attracted his attention, and the following skirmish ensued: "Where did you find the darling?" "Small comfort would it do you, madam, did I tell you!" "But tell me while I caress the angel." "I can't tell you, because you wouldn't like it." "But dear, darling Dandy—was Dandy cold?" "Shure, madam, I don't know. I saw your advertisement in the paper, and I recognized him tied to the end of a long stick, and a woman a-washin' of winders wid him. I told her she must shtop a-washin' of winders wid my dog."

Fond of his Stomach.

Oregon City Enterprise.

Our chief executive is evidently fond of his stomach. He refused to visit the capitol during the last hours of the session, as all of his predecessors have done, but finally did so, thus saving the bill which provides for the kitchen table of the White house from defeat. Verily the stomach is a small organ, yet it controlleth a great Lery.

LINCOLN COUNTY, W. T.

Various Questions of an Intending Settler Answered.

Fine Grain Land—Wide Stock Ranges—The Conditions and Attractions of the County Admirably Set Forth.

Spokane Falls Chronicle.

This county contains 2500 square miles and is generally regarded as one of the finest agricultural portions of Washington territory. The greater portion of it is wheat land, the soil consisting of a dark rich loam of from eighteen to thirty inches in depth, composed of alluvial deposits and decomposed vegetable matter, together with slight admixture of decomposed lava. Underlying this is a subsoil of clay. This soil is exceedingly prolific, and the grazing lands are such that Lincoln county has considerable prominence as a stock-growing county. It is bounded on the east by Spokane county, on the west by Douglas county, on the north by the Columbia and Spokane rivers, and on the south by Adams and Whitman counties; and as will be seen by consulting the map includes the better portion of the famous Big Bend country, about which so much has been written by tourists and correspondents. The Big Bend is unquestionably one of the finest agricultural regions in the world. Lincoln county was organized in November, 1883. At that time there were only 2500 inhabitants. There are now over 6000, as shown by the assessor's returns. The assessed valuation of property is stated as $2,316,570. The total value of school houses, $15,000. Number of school children, 2740. A new court house of modest proportions and small cost is now in course of erection.

SPRAGUE

The county seat, is a thriving town of 1500 inhabitants. It is located in the southeastern portion of the county, on the line of the Northern Pacific railway. The headquarters of the Idaho division of the road are permanently located here, with the machine shops and car shops. All trains passing through either way halt here half an hour. Sprague is well located for a trade center and shipping point, and is destined to become a place of considerable importance as an inland commercial center. Large numbers of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep are brought here for shipment to the East and to Portland, Oregon, from the adjacent counties of Whitman, Spokane, Adams and Douglas. It is also the transfer depot for the troops and military supplies of this department; the greater portion of the troops being situated at Fort Spokane, in this county, at the junction of the Spokane and Columbia rivers, fifty miles north of Sprague. This place shows a fine array of business houses, four large general stores, with stocks of general merchandise which will aggregate $60,000. A large number of grocery and provision stocks, hardware stores, furniture stores, notion stores, millinery stocks, one book and stationery store, two tobacco and liquor houses, four hotels, three livery stables, lumber yards, etc. Two grain warehouses and a large brewery afford as good a market for grain as at any place on the Pacific slope. Sprague is easy of access on account of good roads which lead in here from all directions. Good roads are easily made in this country and when properly constructed need but little repair. They are never rough or miry, and enormous loads of grain are hauled in wagons with comparative ease. There are several promising new towns already making rapid progress, and nearly all of which have daily mails. The principal places are Davenport, Harrington, Moncovi and Sherman. Each of these towns is located in the midst of a fertile grain farming country, and is surrounded with thriving settlements. All of the towns in Lincoln county offer splendid opportunities to good business men with capital.

For the information of many inquirers the following itemized notes relating to improvements, living, etc., etc., are here briefly given: Rails are chiefly used for fencing on most tracts within five or ten miles of timber. Barbed wire and plank, combined, are used to a large extent. Fence posts cost from 3 cents to 8 cents. Fencing lumber from $10 to $15 per 1000 feet. Barbed wire, 7 and 8 cents per pound. Clear dressed building lumber, $20 to $30 per 1000. Shingles, $3 to $4 per 1000. Small native horses, $50 to $100 a span.

Large horses, weighing 1100 to 1300, $100 to $300 per span.

Harness, plows, wagons and other farm implements range in price according to quality, and are about the same as in the older states.

Cattle range in price about the same as in the states. Yearlings from $12 to $16. Two-year-olds from $18 to $25. Cows from $25 to $45.

Sheep, according to the season. Before shearing from $2 50 to $3 50. After shearing from $1 50 to $2 50.

There are yet plenty of vacant government lands, and quite desirable, within a short distance of market points for the sale of produce and stock, subject to entry under the land laws.

There are a great many fine tracts of railroad land, still within easy reach, at $3 50 to $5 per acre. This can be bought on long time at a low rate of interest.

Anyone intending to make a start here in farming should have at least $500 in cash or a pretty fair outfit of horses, cattle, provisions and farm implements.

The foregoing has been set forth in as brief and comprehensive a manner as possible, without exaggeration, and in answer to the ordinary inquiries: "What are the chances out there for business, or for getting a start?" and "what can I find to do out here?" we would say:

Eastern Washington offers the best opportunities for men willing to work on land that are to be found in the West.

To professional men, insurance agents, loan agents, clerks, bookkeepers, or any who want to live by light indoor labor, or by their wits, this country offers less opportunity than any one section on the continent.

This is not the place for usurers, nor for speculators who come merely to buy and hold, or to invest, improve a little and leave, but is the place for actual home-seekers who come to abide and develop the country. The kind that is most needed, and that we are eager to have come in, is small farmers with a little money capital, manufacturers and men who have been bred to business and only desire to make their business a life calling.

Remember that in Eastern Washington there are no long winters, no terrific thunderstorms, no cyclones, no strikes, no boycotts. All is peaceful, hopeful and serene.

MR. ROSS AGAIN.

PRESCOTT, March 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In Mrs. Duniway's communication, dated March 7, published in THE OREGONIAN, I am called by a name entirely new to me, when she speaks of me as a "phenomenon." During my almost twenty years' residence in this territory I have been called by many different names, some of them more uncomplimentary than others, but now for the first time am called a "phenomenon." Of course, she means it as a compliment, and as such it is gracefully received. She also uses the name of "statesman" in agreeably close proximity to my name, and thus fills a long felt want in my anatomy. No one ever called me that before, and I would be wholly happy, but for the torturing fear that after writing these gratifying little nothings she may have sung:

"It pleases him, and don't hurt me,
For I'm the jolliest girl that's out."

But she does make mistakes sometimes. For instance, she says that I "rush into print to defend Judges Langford and Turner in their infamous attempt to destroy the rights of a free people by laying the entire blame, Adamlike, upon a woman." Mrs. Duniway and myself are both "in print" to some extent. My excuse is that the laws under discussion are laws of this territory; the decisions under consideration are the decisions of our territorial courts; the women sought to be enfranchised by one of these laws and then disfranchised by one of these decisions, are Washington territory women, and I am a Washington territory man. My wife has voted here a number of times, and I have never been able to see, though "phenomenon" and "statesman," Mrs. Duniway may dub me, that she has shown less judgment in casting her ballot than I have done. The ballot has been wrested from her, but I still, as best I may, maintain her right to be my equal in political matters, as in all things else.

Now, Mrs. Duniway, what is your excuse for "rushing into print?" So far from attempting to defend Judges Langford and Turner, the only comment made which could give an idea as to my opinion of the decision is wherein I speak of the decision as one that has brought "notoriety, if not fame, to the judges promulgating it." I should have called these judges walleyed hypocrites, fat-hammed idiots, ewe-necked lunatics and statesmen and phenomena of the deepest dye, in order to stand solid with my sharp-nailed critic of Portland. I purposely avoided discussing the matter from a legal standpoint out of tenderness of feeling for Mrs. Duniway, for she has abundantly shown to all but herself that she does not shine when she tackles a law point—witness her late effervescence on writs of mandamus. As to the alleged likeness in myself with my somewhat remote ancestor, Adam, I can say nothing, as he died before I can recollect, but presume Mrs. D. speaks of her own personal recollection of the old man. As for my alleged "laying the blame for women's disfranchisement on a woman," I will say that a certain woman, of about Mrs. Duniway's avoirdupois, had claimed about all the glory of enfranchising women, and when the court decided that women never had legally been entitled to vote here, then these claims fell to the ground of their own weight.

She declares the local option law to be unconstitutional, but my faith in her doctrine on legal matters is weak. Let the lady stick to facts like a veritable Gradgrind, but never tackle law. Judge Langford decided against this law, Judge Turner in favor. It was also believed that Judges Greene and Hoyt would sustain the law. Had a case involving the validity of that law gone up to the supreme court we should probably have a decision in the affirmative by the last three judges, Judges Langford and Duniway dissenting. She accuses me of lacking patriotism, because I am not "indulging in humiliation, indignation and sorrow;" because, in short, the disfranchising decision was rendered in a case arising under the gambling law instead, I presume, of some case that might have arisen under the local option law. She says that Judge Turner held the local option law valid "for the evidently premeditated purpose of bringing additional odium upon the woman suffrage cause among the men who, in large majority are and always will and ought to be opposed to being ruled by women or anybody else, through arbitrary infringement of their personal liberties." That is a pretty large mouthful for a suffragist to bite off. If Judge Turner's decision holding the law valid would cast odium on woman suffrage, then may we not infer that Judge Langford's adverse decision would counteract this effect of Judge Turner's decision, and thereby remove that odium? Verily Mrs. Duniway's logic is liable to tangle her up when followed up to its legitimate conclusion. If men ought to be opposed to being ruled by women, then it follows that they ought to be opposed to woman suffrage, because in this country the ballot is the ruling power, and the ones who cast the ballots are the rulers. So we see that women voters do, to the extent of their votes, rule the people, including men.

Then if Mrs. Duniway thinks men should not, to this extent, be ruled she ought, in order to be consistent, oppose woman suffrage. In this she brings forward the very same argument that every opponent of woman suffrage uses, and still she would probably deny that she really is opposed to it. The "arbitrary infringements of personal liberty" in Mrs. Duniway's mind is the effect that the local option law is intended to have, when it will enable the wife, by the use of the ballot to say to the husband: "You shall not spend for drink for yourself that which ought to go to the support of your family." Now this is a case exactly in point. In this instance the wife infringes the personal liberties of the husband. Has she a right to so infringe? Mrs. Duniway says no, but the theory of the other women suffragists is that the ballot is given to woman to protect herself and children. Should she use it for that purpose whenever opportunity offers, even though it should extend to the shutting off of her husband's whisky?

The court and jury that tried and convicted that gambler who has figured so extensively in the courts, and in whose case woman suffrage was overthrown, were interfering with his "personal liberty." When you break up a gambler's game and confiscate his "layout," you interfere with his personal liberty just as much as you do when you close a saloon by process of law—local option law, for instance. If you have a right to prohibit gambling, have you not the equal right to prohibit the sale of whisky? Does gambling do more harm in the world than intemperance? Then, Mrs. Duniway, why do you speak of the "crime" of the gambler and have no word against the saloonist? If the officers raid an opium joint and lock up the smokers, they infringe on the personal liberties of these smokers. Has not a man a right to elect his form of intoxication if he has the right at all to become intoxicated? An argument better than any Mrs. Duniway can frame against interfering with the personal liberties of whisky drinkers can be made against infringing on the personal liberty of the "opium fiend." The opium fiend when he becomes intoxicated becomes quiet and does not go about wanting to "paint the town red" and make a disgusting spectacle of himself. The apparent reason why the opium fiend is treated so much harsher than the whisky fiend is that the Chinaman has neither money nor political influence to bestow where it will "do the most good."

I am characterized as the "champion of trickery, tyranny, technicality, prohibition and all corruption." I will throw over my shoulder the three epithets commencing with a "t," plead guilty to the prohibition count, but the title of "champion of all corruption" I will return to the donor with thanks. I do not, Mrs. Duniway will have to admit, champion the whisky corruption. When Mrs. Duniway was stumping this territory last June, just before the local option election, for the avowed purpose of vindicating herself from the accusation of having sold out to whisky, she was serenaded by a band procured by saloon men in Walla Walla; she was met at the depot at Prescott by the only whisky-dealer in the place; at Yakima a saloonist drove her up town from the train. These courtesies from saloon men to this self styled temperance advocate would indicate that the time is rapidly drawing near when "the lion and the lamb are to lie down together." But when those other lady temperance lecturers—Mrs. Reese and Misses Moore and White—passed through, the whisky men gave them ne'er a serenade nor a buckboard ride. You see, whisky knows its enemies, Mrs. Duniway, and it also knows its friends; and when THE OREGONIAN, containing the article that I am now writing, shall greet its thousands of readers, it will not be passed from hand to hand in the saloons and dives half so eagerly as was the copy that contained Mrs. Duniway's screed against me.

When I showed up the ridiculousness of Mrs. Duniway's mandamus remedy for disfranchisement, she says I poke fun at the women. No, sister mine, you are the only woman at whom I poked fun, and you are the only woman who felt the "prod" of my pen. I am right glad, for the sake of the mass of women in this territory, that I have caused Mrs. D. to modify to the extent of having only one woman sue out this favorite Duniwayan writ. Let me, however, admonish the Asotin woman not to be the one to make the experiment, for it will take at least another three-hours' speech to bring Judge Langford to that point of exhaustion and desperation that would cause him to order an election board to receive the ballot of a person whom he has already decided has no right to vote.

But Mrs. Duniway seems to despair of ever making me "comprehend the fundamental principles of self-government." The real difference between us in our ideas of civil government are the same as the difference between liberty, regulated by law, and unrestrained license; the same difference as is to be found between the individual who acknowledges the right of the majority to rule, and the nihilist, who is a law unto himself, and acknowledges the right of nobody to rule. "Do you mind that," Mrs. Duniway!

ED. C. ROSS.

Stanley on his Own Conversion.

From a Recent Interview.

"I have been in Africa for seventeen years, and I have never met a man who would kill me if I folded my hands. What I wanted, and what I have been endeavoring to ask for the poor Africans has been the good offices of Christians, ever since Livingstone taught me during those four months that I was with him. In 1871 I went to him as prejudiced as the biggest atheist in London. I was out there away from a worldly world. I saw this solitary old man there, and asked myself, 'Why on earth does he stop here?' For months after we met I found myself listening to him and wondering at the old man carrying out all that was said in the bible. Little by little his sympathy for others became contagious. Mine was aroused. Seeing his pity, his gentleness, his zeal, his earnestness, and how he went quietly about his business, I was converted by him, although he had not tried to do it."

Siglin's Inexcusable Negligence.

Bandon Recorder.

Our bill providing for the change of the townsite name from Averill to Bandon, was put through the house early in the session by Mr. Crook, when it was turned over to Senator Siglin, who had it put through his branch of the legislature, but failed to have it returned to the house for the speaker's signature prior to adjournment; hence it did not become law. To say that the parties directly interested here are disappointed in the matter is but drawing it mild. Mr. Crook attributes the death of the bill to the inexcusable negligence of Senator Siglin.

A DISTRICT FOR RANDALL.

HARRISBURG, March 16.—The republican members of the Philadelphia delegation of the house of representatives met to-night, and decided unanimously to re-arrange the congressional apportionment for Philadelphia so as to provide a democratic district for Mr. Randall.

A SMALL FIRE.

CHARLESTON, March 16.—Half of the business part of Blackville and some dwellings were burned to-day. Loss, nearly $100,000; the insurance is between one-third and one-half of the loss.

MR. LOWELL AND CHICAGO.

Early Glimpses of the Poet's Visit.

Chicago News.

The presence of Mr. James Russell Lowell has given Chicago a tremendous boom as a literary center. In literary circles this boom is [illegible] spoken of as a boom, but as an impetus—[illegible] thus being a word of such classic pedigree [illegible] render it preferable to the lowly and [illegible] word boom. This impetus first became [illegible] ent last Saturday afternoon when one of the distinguished members of the Chicago [illegible] club—a manufacturer of linseed oil—[illegible] to call at the business office of another [illegible] guished member of the club, a wholesale [illegible] in hides and pelts.

"I see by the papers," said the first [illegible] "that James Russell Lowell is going to be in town next week."

"Lowell? Lowell?" queried the second [illegible] ateur, as if he were trying the place [illegible] "oh, yes, I remember; the author of the [illegible] Hoss Shay?"

"Yes, he's going to read a poem in [illegible] Music hall next Tuesday," explained the [illegible] litterateur, "and it has occurred to me that we ought to elect him an honorary member of [illegible] club."

"Well," said the second literateur, [illegible] think about that—there's no special harm, [illegible] know we have got to be pretty careful [illegible] up with every stranger that comes along [illegible] ever, we'll talk it over at the next [illegible] Here, you Jim! get out on the [illegible] drag in them calf [illegible] out of the rain."

Since Mr. Lowell's address last Tuesday [illegible] noon we have taken pains to mingle [illegible] ly with the recognized literary folk of [illegible] and we have been mightily interested [illegible] opinions that are expressed of Mr. Lowell [illegible] his work. We are told at the book [illegible] McClurg & Co. that during the last forty [illegible] hours there has been a terrific demand for [illegible] ell's books. One order came from a [illegible] pork packer, and was for Lowell's [illegible] binding to match his 'Vues de Paris.' [illegible] order was for Lowell's books, provided [illegible] whole set cost more than $100. These [illegible] cidents pleased us greatly, because they [illegible] dence that there is springing up among [illegible] ple a choice, a discriminating, an exacting [illegible] which demands only the best works of [illegible] author.

"Last evening," said two board of trade [illegible] "we had the pleasure of a long talk with [illegible] Lowell. We were fully prepared to [illegible] favorable impression, for, in anticipation [illegible] meeting him, and following the example of [illegible] other fellow-townsmen, we had secured a [illegible] plete line of Mr. Lowell's poems and [illegible] had been feeding upon them for a [illegible] Much to our disappointment, however, Mr. Lowell appeared disinclined to traverse the [illegible] and misty vistas of the past with us, and [illegible] we contrived—with consummate art and [illegible] ble subtility as we fondly imagined—to [illegible] duce into our introductory remarks [illegible] tation from 'Hosea Biglow,' he dampened [illegible] order by adverting to the location of [illegible] its salubrious climate and the [illegible] volume of its trade. Mr. Lowell [illegible] that he had driven about the city a good [illegible] had been charmed with the [illegible] our avenues, the extent and [illegible] of our condition, the magnitude of our [illegible] and the hospitality of our citizens. He [illegible] he had visited the packing houses on the [illegible] side, and that he was convinced that the [illegible] ern method of flaying and disemboweling [illegible] stock had its advantages over the [illegible] New England way of removing the [illegible] pig with an iron candlestick. At [illegible] rendering establishment the proprietor [illegible] the distinguished poet with great [illegible] After escorting him about the place [illegible] quainting him with the delicate details [illegible] art, this hospitable host conducted Mr. [illegible] to the private office and insisted upon [illegible] a case of champagne. To make the [illegible] the more comfortable for his guest, [illegible] marked pleasantly: 'We always [illegible] you newspaper men, for, like as not, [illegible] get back home, you'll write us up.'"

Another gentleman who called on Mr. Lowell was a Mr. Elisha K. Robbins, who [illegible] that he was organizing a club he [illegible] the James Russell Lowell Literary and [illegible] Lyceum. He sought Mr. Lowell's [illegible] with the enterprise to the extent of a [illegible] of $25. Mr. Lowell was really very [illegible] barrassed; he sympathized heartily with [illegible] scheme suggested, and he appreciated [illegible] keenly the compliment which Mr. Robbins [illegible] his associates were ambitious to [illegible] was compelled to inform Mr. Robbins [illegible] most delicate manner possible that [illegible] and excitement of starting upon his [illegible] tour he had carelessly left his [illegible] escritoire in his room at home. Mr. Robbins heartily shared Mr. Lowell's regret at [illegible] ward occurrence that, at a meeting of his [illegible] complices last evening he formally moved [illegible] "this organization be and hereby is [illegible] Julian Hawthorne Literary club."

It were useless to deny that many of our [illegible] zens were much disappointed at the [illegible] which substituted a lecture on Richard III [illegible] political address.

We heard several of our most cultured [illegible] townsmen say that Dick Oglesby could [illegible] around Lowell; one of our most influential [illegible] zens—a wholesale liquor dealer—remarked [illegible] have heard 'em all now—Lowell and Logan [illegible] Gin'ral Palmer and all of 'em; but for [illegible] sequence and scholarship, give me [illegible] Harrison in a spring campaign every time."

Austin Fisher, the well known art [illegible] and dealer in leaf lard, said: "This man [illegible] is a scholar and a nice gentleman—[illegible] denying that,—but do you know, after all [illegible] I prefer Bill Nye."

Col. Ben. Higgins, the owner of [illegible] Sly Boots and other noted [illegible] Mr. Lowell's address was an outrage [illegible] club is very indignant," he said. "We [illegible] there in our best harness, and we expected [illegible] the race would come off as advertised [illegible] course we were mad when we found [illegible] programme had been changed. The [illegible] billed as a mile and a quarter dash, [illegible] in fact, only a best three-in-five trot [illegible] at that!" Col. Higgins went on to say that Lowell had offended all the leading [illegible] Chicago by choosing to talk about [illegible] when he had agreed to come here [illegible] oration on the Washington Park club.

The theatrical people, too, are [illegible] Lowell for having maintained that [illegible] did not write "Richard III." "If the [illegible] were here," said Mr. Horace McVicker [illegible] "you can just bet that he'd [illegible] papers, doing Mr. Lowell [illegible] governor is a great admirer of [illegible] when he was but four years of [illegible] the little princes in 'Richard III.'"

Manager R. M. Hooley was the only [illegible] man who approved the Lowell theory [illegible] member having experience [illegible] with Richard [illegible] once on a time," said he. "It was [illegible] years ago that George [illegible] brought a [illegible] pany to my theater and [illegible] that Shakespeare wrote 'Richard III.' [illegible] had tried it for two weeks [illegible] for the whole crowd [illegible] Lowell's lecture the other [illegible] up to the platform and [illegible] hand. 'You have told the truth' [illegible] know how it is myself, for I [illegible]"

Mr. T. Percy Bottom-Jones [illegible] iest and most cultured [illegible] entertained Mr. Lowell at dinner [illegible] evening, and that from the description [illegible] tom-Jones gives [illegible] ment was in every way worthy of [illegible] utation. "We had eighteen [illegible] Bottom-Jones, "and the whole spread [illegible] in the neighborhood of [illegible] to be particularly pleased with [illegible] must compliment you," he said [illegible] discrimination you have [illegible] of sherries; this is simply [illegible] ought to be,' says I, 'for I [illegible] it.'"

"What did Mr. Lowell say [illegible]"

"Say?" echoed Mr. Bottom-Jones [illegible] didn't say anything; but you [illegible] surprised-looking man in all your [illegible]"

This brought to mind very vividly [illegible] Paulinus Verro, the Latin poet [illegible]

"Mæcenas is a [illegible]
Who, [illegible]
Is wont to [illegible]
Its quality and [illegible]"

We do not know how this [illegible] press others, but taking it [illegible] our daily observations, it goes [illegible] convincing us that (to indulge in a [illegible] metaphor) the mantle of the [illegible] most fastidious, and the [illegible] old Roman times has fallen, [illegible] the shoulders of the representatives of [illegible] wealth and culture.

Speaking of jokes reminds [illegible] dent that is being told of the [illegible] Lowell had at a dinner given [illegible] other evening. A wealthy patron [illegible] and sciences wanted to [illegible] guished poet in fine style, and [illegible] his rich neighbors to help him [illegible] act. As soon as Mr. Lowell [illegible] and was presented to the company [illegible] ladies, giggling and gushing [illegible] tence peculiar to giddy females [illegible] Lowell, we've been anticipating [illegible] so much, for we've all read your [illegible] we know you can be ever so [illegible] try!"

Another genial imbecile, who [illegible] $20,000 worth of big, vulgar [illegible] assured Mr. Lowell that [illegible] never met him before, she [illegible] she were well acquainted with [illegible] added, "my maiden name was [illegible]

RUSSIA.

The Czar's Armies—A Heterogeneous Mass of Drilled Men.

Two Millions of Disciplined Soldiers—Their Organization—The Wonderful Cossacks, the Terror of Europe," and their Bravery.

New York World

It is a grand, a gaudy array that the czar can marshal beneath his colors. Not even the queen [illegible] and rules over so diverse a population as [illegible] so heterogeneous a mass of humanity. In the ranks of his army the Mongol brushes [illegible] the Scandinavian, the Slav against the [illegible], the Turcoman against the Esquimaux, the Circassian against the Lap. If they are all inspired by the same fervor and love of their country, a sense of her greatness at least [illegible] and overawes them, and, fighting in [illegible], there are never signs of flinching due to [illegible] of patriotism or differences of race. [illegible] the law of January 1, 1874, rendering military service compulsory to Russian subjects, with an exception in favor of certain nationalities such as the Circassians, the Czechs, the [illegible], the natives of the Ural regions, Siberia, Turkestan and Transcaspia and also of the [illegible]. With all these such service is [illegible]. The Cossacks have their own special [illegible] measures, so that the general military law is really to a population of only 80,000,000, instead of the 107,000,000 included in the empire.

The military strength consists of a regular army and the *Opoltschenie* or Landwehr. The law prescribes the duration of service to be six years in the standing army, nine years in the reserve and six years in the *Opoltschenie*, covering a period from the soldier's twentieth year to his fortieth. The emperor thus in case of need could place over 4,000,000 well-trained soldiers in the field, half of them being regulars and the balance militia.

The regular army is divided into nineteen army corps and distributed among fourteen military districts. Its field troops on a peace footing number 192 regiments of infantry, with 56 battalions of *strelki*, or sharpshooters, together with [illegible] officers and 451,161 men; 56 regiments of cavalry and two squadrons, making 2627 officers and [illegible] men; 342 batteries of artillery, with [illegible] cannon, 3273 officers and 63,871 men, and [illegible] engineers, officers and men. Then follows the "standing" reserve, numbering 4925 officers and 99,345 men, the standing troops of [illegible] officers and 18,014 men, the so-called local troops of 1,31[illegible] officers and 97,778 men, and last, but not least, the Cossacks and irregulars, the former numbering 285 sotnias of horse, 50 sotnias of foot, and 21 batteries, or 2159 officers and 44,920 men, and the irregulars 5776 horsemen. If we add up these numbers we find a grand total of about 830,000 men to constitute the effective of the Russian regular army on a peace footing. In time of war this force swells to the enormous figure of 1,960,579 men, with [illegible] horses and 3876 cannon. The yearly military budget is about $152,000,000.

The nominal commander-in-chief of the Russian army is, of course, the czar himself. Directly under him stands the minister of war, at present General Adjutant P Vannovsky, in whose hands the different branches of the military system are centralized. To facilitate his relations with the ministry of war, the emperor has recourse to a military cabinet, composed of the aides-de-camp, generals, generals a la suite, etc. There is also a superior war council, of which the war minister is president, and a general staff organized on the Prussian plan, with General Obrutcheff just at present for chief, assisted by General Kouropatkine, one of the most gifted officers of the Russian army. The general inspector of the entire military forces of the empire is the Grand Duke Michael, but beside him there are special inspectors for each of the four branches, viz. The infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers.

The officers of the Russian army are taken from three distinct sources. First from the imperial corps of pages, to which are admitted the children of great families, who, after nine years of military education, receive the rank of ensign or cornet in the guard or line, second, from the Junker or cadet schools of each arm, to which a successful examination admits all applicants at the age of sixteen years, and third, from the ranks of those who volunteer in advance of the conscription and according to their qualifications may be appointed non commissioned officers after several months' service and the passing of a special examination. Promotion in the lower grades is by selection and seniority, in the higher grades by seniority alone.

The late Czar Alexander and his father Nicholas before him, whether by reason of the ties that bound them to the court of Russia or by natural preference introduced many of the features of the Prussian army into Russia's military system. In no respect were these changes more visible than in the uniforming and accoutrement of the regulars. A tourist traveling from Berlin to St. Petersburg, but for the difference in the language would scarcely have been able to tell where the Prussian functionaries ended and the Russian chinovniks began. The pickelhaube was to be found on both sides of the frontier, so were also the pancake-shaped fatigue cap, the stiff shoulder-straps, etc. Alexander III. has done away with all that. He is a Slav to the marrow of his bones. The sight of a Prussian [illegible] is said to act upon him as a red rag on a bull. The regular now wears the national [illegible] black astrakhan cap, with the eagle and cockade in front, a jaunty green tunic, double breasted and fastened over the chest, with loops, baggy trousers and high boots.

The guard have scarcely any insignia to distinguish them from the line infantry, but each regiment has its special name. There are the Grenadiers of Kexholm and St. Petersburg, the Preobrajenski, the Semenovski, the Ismaelovski, the Moskovski, the Pavlovski, the Finland regiment, the Lithuanians and Volhynians. These are all men of exceptionally fine physique and form as handsome a body as can be seen anywhere. Peter the Great's favorite, the Preobrajenski (literally translated, the Transfiguration) is of course the crack corps. The great emperor recruited it from the ranks of his boyhood companions, and his faith in its fidelity was never once misplaced. It was at the head of this famed regiment that Catherine II, its colonel made her entry into St. Petersburg. Every czarowitch is expected to take command of the Preobrajenskis once in his lifetime, and, in fact, the position is an honor all imperial members vie for. Prince Obolensky is the present colonel, and the czar's brother, Sergius, commands battalion No 1, composed of the tallest men in the Russian infantry.

A soul inspiring sight is a parade of this famous regiment when its senior sergeant bursts forth in song and the remainder join in the chorus. A peculiar rythm have their hymns and that same melancholy cadence that pervades all Russian music. When 3000 throats swell the volume of sound the effect is truly magnificent.

Russia's military strength is greatly due to her large and well organized cavalry force. Her cavalry of the Guard stands especially high in the estimation of military critics. It is composed of two divisions, the first including the horse guards or *chevaliers gardes* and *gardes a cheval*, the cuirassiers of the emperor, the cuirassiers of the empress and the two regiments of Cossacks, all under the supreme command of the czarowitch. The second division includes the "horse grenadiers," the Uhlans of the Guard and of the Emperor, the Hussars of the Emperor and of Grodno. The uniforms of all these regiments are most brilliant. The cuirassiers, in fact, with their white tunics, blue trousers, brass breastplates and eagle-tipped helmets have been pronounced by all odds the most imposing body of men in Europe.

A description of the Russian forces without some reference to the Cossacks would be absurd, for they are to the Russian army what the Highlander is to the English, the Uhlan to the German, and the Bersaglieri to the Italian. They are the popular favorites, in other words, and well they deserve to be. As stated above, the general military law does not apply to the Cossacks. These bold and fearless warriors are entirely exempted from taxation, but they are held to service from the age of 18 to 38. The first three years the recruit devotes to instruction at home, after which until the age of 23 he belongs to active service. After that until his 38th year he remains permanently on furlough, and is only called on in war times to fill vacancies in the second line. The Cossack receives a small money allowance from the government and also arms and ammunition. His uniform, horse and equipments he must provide himself. The Cossack is in every sense what the Russians call a *molodetz* (fine fellow) and distinguishes himself from the ordinary Russian [illegible] who forms the bulk of the army, by his perception, his natural fertility of resource and wonderful adaptability to circumstances. His brother of the regular army may be brave persevering and gifted with great power of endurance, yet without a leader he becomes worse than useless. But it is just when left entirely on his own resources that the Cossack rises superior to the situation and performs deeds of unheard-of daring. The whole military history of Russia, from the days when Suvaroff led his victorious legions through Turkey, Poland and Northern Italy to the campaign of 1877, is replete with their achievements. They were ever in the van in battle and in the rear in retreat. An important addition to this excellent force has recently been acquired by Russia with the annexation of Merv and the incorporation in the Russian army of fully 50,000 Turcoman irregular cavalry. These Turcomans proved their fine fighting qualities during the Lomakin campaign of 1879 and still later at Geok Tepe. It was they moreover who drove the Afghans in great slaughter over the bridge at Pulikhish, opposite Penjdeh, nearly two years ago. It is doubtful whether their equals could be found in the Anglo-Indian army.

Such, then, is the great force that at no very distant day the czar of Russia will send beyond his frontiers on the one side to swallow up the Bulgar and Turk and on the other the Afghan, Persian and perhaps also the Sepoy of India. At no previous period in her history has Russia been better equipped for the fray than she is at present and never before has the same combination of circumstances favored her designs. If she fails, therefore, it is safe to say that her opportunity is past forever.

INTEREST ON MONEY

PORTLAND, March 11

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

As Hon T T Geer (whom I do not personally know) has been discussing the interest question with you, I will thank you for space in your paper to express my views on the subject of interest on money. I do not think Mr Geer takes a wide enough or sufficiently comprehensive view of the subject. In fact, it is seldom or never considered in the full breadth of its importance. We are always disposed to consider almost every question, and invariably so, an economic question, with reference to the amount of gain or increase or profit that it will produce forthwith to the individual, without considering or caring what the result or effect may be to the community at large, or upon succeeding ages. And yet the right and the principle is acknowledged that the state or community at large may regulate, control or restrain any pursuit, avocation or calling when its unrestrained or uncontrolled operation is disadvantageous to the whole human race or to the community. In fact, it has come to be recognized as a law so high that even God's commandments are not above it that no man can have a right or an interest contrary or antagonistic to the welfare of the race or to the community in which he lives. This principle is so well and so universally recognized that it is astounding to the careful observer that in so many, many instances in society the recognized rule is flagrantly violated.

The charging of interest for the use of money is closely related to the power of capital, and I may say even more than this, that, though it is not the sole power, the charging of interest for the use of money is the principal power of capital, aside from its use as a circulating medium. So badly is the world uneducated, or rather to such an alarming extent has the erroneous doctrine of taking interest for the use of money been taught and established, that it is the common belief (on account of ignorance) that the principal, if not the sole object and purpose of monetary capital (or circulating medium), is for the receiving of interest upon loans of the same. This is an enormous error, by which the whole business and commercial world is affected, not lightly or transiently, but as by the indomitable hand of a tyrant. Monetary capital is but the circulating medium of the country, devised as a representative of values and to facilitate the barter, sale and transfer of commodities, and speculation or traffic in it for gain, profit and hire should be prohibited entirely.

In these times the relations of capital and labor are being deeply and almost prayerfully considered by all classes of people, by the poor, by the rich, by the philanthropist and by the philosopher, by the laboring man and by the capitalist, by the employers and by their employes. The relations of capital and labor is an immense question, that involves civilization itself.

I will assume it to be true—I believe it to be true, and I believe it is almost universally conceded—that the powers of capital relatively to labor are too great, and the question only remains, how to lessen them. Then if, as is stated above, the greatest power of capital is in the taking of interest for the use of money, why not deprive capital of that power altogether, and prohibit entirely the charging or taking of interest for the use of money?

This is a very great question, and no doubt to a great many is a novel one. Who can foretell the results that would follow if the taking of interest for the use of money was universally prohibited? For one, I should be pleased if some learned man amongst us, who is honest and capable and accustomed to considering social problems, would publish a discourse showing what the inevitable or probable result would be if the taking of interest for the use of money was universally prohibited. Some will suppose that the result would be to destroy or paralyze almost all business, while on the contrary I believe that the certain result would be to stimulate business, and would, more than anything else, equalize the burdens of life, without injury or detriment to any one.

In the first place it would cause the bankers and money lenders, composed of the best business talent in the country, to engage in other lines of pursuit with their capital, developing new enterprises that would give employment to others. It would lessen the inherent value of money as compared with other property, so that it would rapidly seek to be exchanged for other property, and cause it to seek and find investments in remunerative enterprises, whereby the value of labor would be greatly enhanced.

It would be a result, that instead of monetary capital (circulating medium) seeking, as it does now, the great commercial centers to find investments at extortionate rates, with other money, upon loans, for interest, it would rapidly disseminate throughout the country, and seek to be exchanged for other property that would be productive. Such would be the result, as I believe, if money was only used as a circulating medium, and was not the subject of speculations.

No particular point would any longer be a center where the circulating medium (monetary capital) would be hoarded, but it would closely associate itself with the property and business of the country. It would have no use or calling, except as a medium of barter and exchange, and as it would have a continuous call for that purpose, and for that purpose alone, and the circulating medium (monetary capital) being deprived of any other employment, it would so persistently seek to be exchanged for other property that other property and labor would be enhanced.

Now, Mr Editor, in the labor question, so called, and the relations of capital and labor are considerations which, at this time, demand the earnest attention of our best minds. The questions involved in these propositions can only be solved by adopting far reaching principles, that may imperceptibly revolutionize the relations of capital and labor. They can not be solved by force upon either side, and only mutual destruction would be the result of such a conflict. Is it not, then, worthy of the efforts of those who mould and direct the thought of the age, to devise and urge economic principles that will make labor and capital harmonious, and place them in such relations as to be truly each other's servitor and friend?

By preventing the taking of interest for the use of money no man is to be deprived of his property against his will; no security or safeguard for property is to be withdrawn, nor is any incentive to industry to be withdrawn, and there will be equal contentment as now and far less cause for just complaint.

When the exact purpose is considered of establishing a circulating medium, by government, as a representative of values, for the purpose of traffic, commerce and every business dealing, the inconsistency and detriment that necessarily follows from allowing private individuals to hamper and impede its free circulation by speculations and corners in the circulating medium becomes readily apparent.

There are hundreds of millions, if not billions, of dollars of actual cash (circulating medium) lying idle at the great banking centers of the United States, waiting to be loaned upon interest, and but for which expectation, of being loaned upon interest, would be diffused throughout the country in active industries. While speculators have an interest to do so and control the money market (circulating medium) of the world for selfish gain the business of the country cannot be prosperous. The power of the world for the creation of wealth was never so great as it is now, and yet there is not that equality of conditions that should prevail. In fact with the increase of wealth it is only too apparent, under present conditions, that there is a far greater disparity in the conditions of life.

X Y Z

"It Tells the Truth
Nez Perce News.

A gentleman living in Salem, Or., writes to THE OREGONIAN: "You will make no friends by the course you are pursuing." To which that paper retorts: "It isn't THE OREGONIAN'S business to make friends, but to let the people know what is going on and to tell the truth about it. Incidentally, however, it has found by long experience that this course makes friends, and hence it is the only paper in Oregon, and, indeed, throughout the Northwest, that everybody calls for and reads." Yes, the paper tells the truth when it remarks that it is the only one in the Northwest that is eagerly read. Without THE OREGONIAN many a country editor would dig his hair out by the roots hunting for telegraphic news in the generally useless heaps of exchanges that pile up on his tables.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation Loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., Agents.

A FEARFUL WINTER.

Frightful Suffering in Montana from Cold and Snow.

White Men and Indians Starving and Freezing—Burning Furniture and Barns for Warmth—Enormous Snowflakes—Loss of Stock.

Montana Letter to N. Y. World

The winter of 1886-87 will long be remembered throughout the Northwest for the extreme severity of the temperature and the unusual depth of snow. Old timers always referred to former years as "high water mark," but this year eclipses all previous records. The severe weather started in soon after the holidays. From January 1 to 11 the degree of cold was something frightful. Mercury thermometers were often congealed and spirit thermometers were kept busy jumping from forty to sixty below zero. Half a dozen times has the sixty notch been touched, and once this season 63 below zero has been scored on the Saskatchewan plains. But the authorities in weather in this country are the Indians. The oldest members of the Crow tribe say there have been few such winters as the present since they settled in the Yellowstone valley. Once, about thirty years ago, there was a terrible winter. The snow lay six feet deep in the Yellowstone valley, and the Indians congregated about the old trading post snowbound for two moons. The Crows were then wealthy and owned countless ponies, of which thousands were smothered in the drifts. This year the snowfall is unprecedented. In some localities it is anywhere from ten to fifty feet deep. On the level, throughout the National park and elsewhere, it is from eight to twelve feet deep, and on the dead level prairie from eighteen to forty inches. Of course such a heavy fall must bring more or less suffering and death.

EXTRAORDINARY SNOWFLAKES

Curious phenomena sometimes attend a snowfall. Near Matt Coleman's ranch, January 28 the flakes were tremendous in size. Some flakes measured fifteen inches square, and eight inches thick. For miles the ground was covered with such bunches, and they made a remarkable spectacle while falling. A mail carrier was caught in the same storm and verifies it. The Northern Pacific double-header snow plows are still bucking drifts east of here all the way from six to forty feet deep. So far the casualties to human life in Montana have been slight, but among the stock, particularly cattle and sheep, it is feared the mortality has been heavy. The broken country is better than the open prairie in case of cold and snow, hence the casualties to human beings and animals cannot be so heavy hereabouts as on the plains of Dakota.

Already this winter a number of deaths from cold have occurred in Dakota. Not long since Charles Schroder, living near Valley City, started from his house for one 600 feet distant. A blizzard was blowing and the thermometer registered thirty five below. Not reaching home, his family and neighbors turned out with lanterns, followed his tracks in the snow all night and found where he had lain down in the straw stack and then gone on. The next day the body was found twelve miles away on the prairie, lying on its face, where he had fallen from exhaustion. The body was frozen into a chunk of ice. A few days ago Miss Maggie Bunn, a school teacher at Highmore, while going from the school to her house was frozen to death. The bodies of three Indians who belonge to Berthold agency were found frozen near Ashland. Several more have been missing since Christmas and they must have been caught out. Their bodies will probably be found when the snow melts in the spring. In Montana a number of casualties have already occurred. An Englishman named Elliott left for Fort Assiniboine twenty days ago from Maple creek, in Canada. He is an old man and could not successfully face the northern cold, so it is believed he has perished. David J Walters, a miner, aged 60, was found dead this week in a snow bound cabin near Virginia City.

STEPPED ASIDE THREE FEET AND WAS LOST

Dan Lovey was lost in the Musselshell range and wandered for six days with nothing to eat in the worst blizzard ever seen. He stepped three feet to blanket a horse, got lost and was picked up by some cowboys a week later nearly dead. Warren Taylor, an old soldier, was caught lately in a blizzard in the Musselshell and frightfully frozen in the hands and feet. He died from blood poisoning two days later. Tony Wise and a Swede named Martin were at work on mining property on the side of Sheep mountain early in January. A huge avalanche swept down the mountain side and buried the men into eternity without a moment's warning, burying them thousands of feet below.

In the mining regions west of here, terrible freezings have occurred, but fortunately with little loss of life. At Billings, January 11, three men—Cruthers, Porter and Thurston—started to walk from a wood camp into town. The drifts were so deep that the men had to lie down and roll over. Cruthers reached Billings with the muscles of his neck so paralyzed that he could not speak. Porter's body was found frozen solid under a pile of snow, and Thurston has never been seen or heard of since. Stage drivers are having the roughest experiences of their lives. They are the heroes of Montana. The frightful experience of Fox and Montgomery on the Benton stage, bound for Helena, twenty days ago, will go down in history as the worst of the kind. They were without food and drink for forty hours. A stage driver started on February 1 from Fort Buford for Glendive. When seventeen miles out the stage was caught in a blizzard and one of the horses frozen to death. The driver barely escaped with his life. A Manitoba engineers party of five left Buford last week for the end of the track grading. When they came to the crest of a hill the worst blizzard of the season sprang up, and they were compelled to go into camp on the spot. It was simply impossible to travel in any direction in such a storm. On that exposed knoll they passed from Friday to Monday, without wood or food, and finally escaped more dead than alive. Tom Williams, a sheepherder near Mossgale Springs, about 60 years old, was discovered lying face downward in the snow. He was dead, but the sheep were wandering aimlessly about. Many had been stampeded by packs of wolves.

INDIANS AMONG THE WORST SUFFERERS

The Indians seem to have caught it harder than any other human creatures in the country. A band of British Cree Indians came across the line last fall, and while the weather was fine camped in the mountains between the forks of Sun river. An unusual snow followed, and the wretched creatures became penned in by an icy wall. From seventy the number was reduced to fifty-one by starvation, when white men hunted them up and brought relief. A band of half breeds is reported covered up on Lonesome Prairie and a number of Nez Perce Indians, a remnant of Chief Joseph's famous band, who fought Generals Miles and Howard so stubbornly, have been snowed in on Colville reservation. Four feet of "beautiful snow" prevented hunting game, and many died from cold and hunger. During the latter part of January fifty lodges of Crow Indians, camped on Clark's Fork, came near dying. Many did perish, but the majority managed to sustain life by eating the cattle that died in the snow drifts.

It is almost impossible to say what damage has occurred with stock and cattle. As a rule, horses and mules have done well, but cattle and sheep have been more than decimated. Some authorities say the sheep industry is nearly wiped out, except where shelter and food were provided. It is hard to get news from remote ranges, as the country is still blockaded and locomotion is impossible except on snowshoes. Twelve hundred out of 1500 sheep were lost in one locality, and the survivors were so badly mutilated by coyotes and wolves that many died. Some sheepmen in western Montana have lost entire herds. There is no doubt the cattle industry has received a serious blow. Two weeks ago Benton stockmen quit figuring losses, feeling thankful if cattle enough were left to start anew in the spring. Conservative judges then placed the losses at 25 per cent. Reliable men have stated 45 and 50 per cent. to be their estimate while others, just as reliable, say 20 will cover all. Mr Marney, the editor of the *Stock Growers' Journal*, who is continually receiving advices, says 15 per cent. will cover the loss on cattle.

NOTHING BUT HORNS VISIBLE

It is simply impossible yet to predict with certainty. Long lines of cattle have been drifting into the Missouri river, and hereabouts many hundreds have perished in water holes. A man who has just come into Billings says that he counted 200 dead animals on the road in four days, and does not know how many more were in the bush. Parties from the Bull mountains report numerous dead cattle seen. Many are buried in snow standing up, nothing but the horns visible. One animal was fully exposed standing against a rock, frozen stiff. Another cowboy saw forty five dead cattle in one coulee.

In the upper Missouri country hay is worth $50 a ton, more than the full value of steers, and it does not pay to feed. Near Benton some cattle were seen to stand in the snow with freezing legs. Others were literally frozen in their tracks. Around Miles City the outlook is the best of all. Stockmen are more hopeful there than elsewhere. A fuel famine has been prevailing along the upper Missouri. At Fort Benton willow poles are $7 to $12 a load, inferior waterlogged cottonwood $15 a cord. One poor woman burned her furniture to keep from freezing. Fences, barns and outbuildings have been consumed.

OREGON'S EARLY HISTORY

Vindication of Gov Abernethy from Certain Aspersions by Mr Hubert Howe Bancroft

PORTLAND, March 15, 1887

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Having just finished reading "Bancroft's History of Oregon"—1834 to 1848—I desire to enter my protest against what I regard as great injustice done therein to the memory of George Abernethy.

I first met Gov Abernethy in October, 1842 and knew him intimately until his death. From April, 1845, to June 1852 I resided at Oregon City. My business brought us into a most daily intercourse, and I think I am justified in saying that he was just honorable and liberal in all his dealings. He came to Oregon with the Methodist missionary party in 1840. When the Methodist mission was discontinued in 1844 and the property disposed of by the Rev Geo Gary there were considerable sums due from the board to the members, besides transportation to their homes in the East. To those of the missionaries who chose to remain in Oregon Mr Gary sold the mission property, and Mr Abernethy, having been the secular agent, bought the mission store with such remnants of goods as remained, and the unsettled accounts standing on the books. He purchased the mill company's sawmill and improvements on the island at Oregon City, in which he was a stockholder, and at once directed his energies to building up Oregon City and opening a trade with the Sandwich islands. He built a bridge across the chasm from the main land, which in those days was an exceedingly difficult and extensive undertaking, erected a flouring mill and made a market for the wheat, encouraged the fishing interests and marketed the salmon. As often as vessels could be procured, he furnished flour, lumber, salmon, etc., and in return got sugar and salt especially and such other merchandise as could be had in that market.

In these various enterprises he furnished poor immigrants employment and was at that time conceded to be the most useful and enterprising man in the territory. He built a large brick store, the first brick building in the territory, erected a fine house at Green point, and was constantly inaugurating enterprises and improvements for giving employment and means of living to the needy people who arrived in large numbers every fall.

Nor was he less useful as a public officer. Being a member of the provisional legislature in 1847 at the time of the Whitman massacre, I can bear testimony to his promptness and patriotism on that trying occasion.

It could not be known in the valley to what extent the Indians had organized, and the first thought was that after murdering the missionaries at Walla Walla they would march this way. No sooner had the legislature passed a resolution authorizing the governor to raise a company of riflemen to proceed to The Dalles than the governor called a public meeting for that evening, and in less than twenty four hours after receipt of the hostile news he was on his way to Vancouver with about forty men who had volunteered, and finding the officers of the Hudson Bay company unwilling to trust the provisional government for the necessary ammunition and supplies, the governor, with two of the commissioners whom the legislature had appointed, became personally responsible.

Coming to Oregon as a Methodist missionary, Mr Abernethy might be expected to encounter the distrust of Catholics, as an American citizen, the jealousy of British subjects; as a merchant, the opposition of the Hudson Bay company and other traders; and as a Yankee Puritan, that general dislike so commonly entertained by the Western people, of which the early immigrants were mainly composed, and yet, by his enterprising spirit, generous acts and honorable dealings, he was the choice of the people for governor, and continued to be during the entire period of the provisional government.

Yet Mr Bancroft says: "The most odious word that could be applied to a Protestant was that of Jesuit, yet Abernethy possessed all the traits usually ascribed by a Protestant to a Jesuit." Thus, according to this author, the man who possessed all the traits described by the most odious word that could be applied to a Protestant was the choice of the pioneers of Oregon for their governor.

But perhaps the gravest charge which this historian brings against the governor is concerning his encouragement of J Quinn Thornton in going to Washington to represent our condition to the government. He calls Thornton "Abernethy's private agent," a statement for which he has no reliable authority. It must be remembered that this took place in October, 1847, four years after the first considerable immigration and four years after the provisional government had been established. Year after year petitions and memorials had been forwarded to congress, to which no attention had been paid. All around us were hostile Indians, becoming restive as they saw the whites absorbing their lands. Indications were unmistakable that our unprotected settlements were in danger. The governor saw this and felt most keenly his responsibility and the urgent necessity that our condition be pressed upon the government at Washington, and yet such was the jealousy among our leading men that no one of them would be allowed by the others to go to Washington lest he would reap some personal advantage, to their detriment. This, bear in mind, was only about one month before the Whitman massacre.

There could be no reconciliation among the would be federal officers by which one of their number could be chosen to appeal in person to the authorities at Washington, and the only means left the governor was to encourage a man every way competent to go and represent our situation and to urge the government to relieve him from this great responsibility and ourselves from the danger.

For this act he was grossly abused. No sooner had the legislature met than resolutions were introduced denouncing Thornton, and although they were voted down another political aspirant, who edited the *Spectator*, published them approvingly, for which he very justly lost his position.

The massacre of Whitman and family brought a crisis. Appeal to congress for protection could no longer be delayed, and yet the same extreme jealousy was visible—somebody must go to Washington. Who should it be? The vital question was solved by selecting Jo Meek. Surely he could do nobody harm. He could carry their protests against Thornton and the letters and petitions, and could not be of sufficient consequence to excite their fears.

The author's criticism of Judge Thornton are not surprising. The judge's manner was peculiar and not calculated to make friends among the pioneers. More could be said in commendation of him had he said less himself. It is a sorry compliment to President Polk and his congress, if, as intimated by Bancroft, the illiterate prodigal, irresponsible and bombastic Jo Meek had more attention paid him and more influence with them than the intelligent and scholarly Thornton. In this connection there are indications that the historian drew inspiration from the author of the "River of the West."

In my judgment Gov Abernethy should receive credit for encouraging Judge Thornton to go to Washington, and Thornton should have credit for good and valuable services there and elsewhere in the interest of Oregon.

I am not seeking to make Gov Abernethy a great man. Only this: As a missionary he was consistent and conscientious; as a business man he was honorable, enterprising and liberal; as governor he was patriotic, efficient and unselfish. And for this he deserves the respect of the pioneers and honorable mention in the history of Oregon.

By the laws of the provisional government the governor was allowed $300 annual salary. It will be gratifying to the friends of Gov Abernethy to see that Mr Bancroft, after devoting lengthy paragraphs to his disparagement, found room for one line in a foot note to say: "Gov Abernethy drew no salary under the provisional government."

I recall nothing from memory and I find nothing in the proceedings of the pioneers to justify Mr Bancroft's reflections upon Gov Abernethy. On the contrary, I do recall from memory, and other pioneers relate numerous incidents which prove him to have pursued a noble, patriotic and self-sacrificing course.

Having never belonged to any religious denomination I cannot be charged with sectarian prejudice.

MEDOREM CRAWFORD

An Undoubted Blessing.

About thirty years ago a prominent physician by the name of Dr William Hall discovered, or produced after long experimental research a remedy for diseases of the throat, chest and lungs which was of such wonderful efficacy that it soon gained a wide reputation in this country. The name of the medicine is DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS and may be safely relied on as a speedy and positive cure for coughs, colds sore throat etc.

THE HUMBUG OF ASTROLOGY.

Prof Richard A Proctor Shows up the Alleged Science

A Belief that has Clung to the World for Ages—How the Wise Men of Old Were Deceived

New York World

I am often asked, but especially after some notorious astrological charlatan has been exposed, whether after all it is so certain that astrology, universally regarded in old times as a true science, is altogether vain and delusive. Can it be, many have said to me, that all the wise men of past ages, those to whom we attribute so many of the beliefs that to this day we hold sacred, can in this matter of astrology have been wholly deceived. Not only among all the leading races of antiquity and in all the chief civilized nations, but during periods of time such as no other faith can boast of having swayed, men held firmly to the belief that the stars in their courses foretell, nay, rule, the fortunes of men. The cuneiform inscriptions of Assyria, the hieroglyphs of Egypt, the most ancient records of Persia, India and China agree in showing that [illegible] all men believed that the sun and moon, the planets and the stars to be as

I, faint Mercurius
Carrying through the ether in the petal round
Decreed [illegible] tions of the gods

Nay throughout the long period, to be measured by thousands of years, when all men held this belief, the most part held what anciently had been the belief of all, that the sun and moon and all the host of heaven are not merely the exponents of the wills of the gods but are actually as gods themselves. To this day not only are all languages permeated by the expressions belonging to the old astrological teachings, but all the feasts and fasts of the religions of our age, purified though they have long been from Sabæistic beliefs, attest in the clearest way to the astronomical their origin in Sabæistic observances. To this day, Christians and Jews, Buddhists and Mahommedans, regulate their yearly ceremonial by the solstices and equinoctial passages of the sun, and the weekly renewals of religious observances were derived originally from the moon's motions and were determined by the moon when "new" in her "first quarter," "full" in her "third quarter" and "new" again. Among the Jews and Mahommedans, indeed, the "new moon" observances, and those which formerly attended the rising and setting of the sun, are still retained. Astrology, the outcome of those Sabæistic beliefs which were once universally prevalent had a most respectable origin, and if common opinion could prove any doctrine just, astrology must, I should seem, have been based on truth. Why, then, should it now be held only worthy of belief by the ignorant and silly, and be maintained as true only by rogues and charlatans?

WISE MEN DECEIVED

The answer is found in the very circumstances under which of old astrology was believed in. The astrologers of old times were, for the most part not only honest men, but men moved by strong religious emotions. They were also by no means wanting in reasoning power. As I pointed out long since in my article on "Astrology" in the Encyclopædia Britannica, astrology was based on reasoning in old times, and on reasoning which seemed sound and sufficient. It was no mere superstition, and as it was based on reasoning and its supporters honestly explained their reasons for the faith that was in them, we are able not only to understand and in some degree appreciate their doctrine, but also to recognize its utterly groundless nature.

They saw that the sun ruled unmistakably over the day and the year, and they recognized clearly, though they could not explain the matter as science now explains it, that the sun is the life of the earth and of all things in it. Day after day he renewed his victory over Night and brought all things to life after the sleep Night had brought on them. Year after year he renewed his victory over winter, and brought life to field and forest, so that food and nourishment were provided in due season for men and animals. None could doubt that this orb at least ruled over the fates and fortunes of men and nations. The moon seemed scarcely less obviously a ruling or controlling orb. Even among nations, if such there were, who had never either observed her influence on the tides or heard of it from others, she seemed to have special power. She ruled the night, she measured time for them (nine tenths of the ancient names of the moon indicated her as "The Measurer," the rest of her names, as Selene, Luna, etc., relating to her light) and pastoral races blessed her as the orb most beneficial in their behalf, to all orders of herdsmen. Can we wonder then, when two of the planets, for the sun and moon were two of the seven planets of ancient astronomy, having thus been recognized as unquestionably ruling men's fortunes in specific ways, the ancients believed that so must also the other seven? And knowing, as we do, how prone half knowledge is to fall into full assurance of faith, can we marvel if ancient astronomers learned to assign special influence to Mercury and Venus, to Mars, Jupiter and Saturn on the strength of what seemed to them sufficient indications of the specific powers which those planets possessed? We find that they certainly did this and we can trace quite easily the line of thought by which they were led to their ideas respecting the good or bad the benefic or the malign influences which the planets in their belief exerted.

THE PLANET OF LOVE

Thus what could be more natural than that Venus, the most beautiful of all the planets to the naked vision, should have been chosen as the planet of love. Never seen save on the twilight sky, growing more beautiful when she is an evening star as twilight deepens, while as a morning star she "faints in the light that she loves, in the light of the daffodil sky," she is the apt emblem of the Cytherean goddess, ruler over love and courtship. And because of her beauty Venus was naturally regarded as a favorable planet—she was the "Lesser Good Fortune" as Jupiter was the greater. Nor was it less natural that Mercury, so hard to detect with the unaided eye that many astronomers now living have never seen the planet except through a telescope, should be regarded as the planet ruling over all professions and occupations which require craft and subtlety. Neither good nor bad fortune could be applied to a planet so seldom seen—though when seen in the skies of Chaldea, Egypt and Greece (as in those of America, by the way) Mercury shines with specially resplendent lustre, insomuch as the Greeks knew him as the Sparkler. What planet but the ruddy Mars could reasonably be regarded as ruling over war [illegible] longer and less regular intervals than any other planet, shining with [illegible] portentous lustre, Mars [illegible] like a torch of war waved by the hand of fate over the nations. Naturally, too, [illegible] as planet of war, Mars was regarded as of evil influence, as Venus was the "Lesser Good Fortune," so Mars was the "Lesser Ill Fortune." Saturn being the greater. Jupiter's wide circuit and steady light, even surpassing that of Venus in splendor, because seen in the night, whereas hers is visible only in the twilight, suggested power and steady rule for good. So also did his wide orbit or rather his long period, for of his distance the old astronomers knew nothing. Mars is longer unseen than Jupiter, but the period of Mars circuit round the star sphere is much shorter, and therefore the old astronomers assigned Jupiter a wider orbit (or as they expressed it, a higher sphere) and greater power. To the gloomy Saturn, most beautiful of all planets in the telescope, but saddest and most baleful to ordinary vision and moving still more slowly, in such sort that while Jupiter takes less than twelve he takes nearly thirty years in circuiting the star sphere, ye greater power but even more malign influence was as naturally assigned.

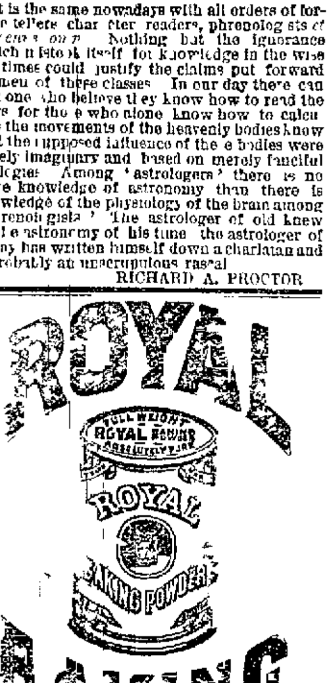
INFLUENCE OF THE PLANETS

Having thus decided on the special influences of their seven planets the ancients readily formed a system by which, as they supposed, the action of those influences on the fortunes of men and nations might be determined. When they had also learned how to calculate the positions of the planets for any length of time in advance, they believed they had obtained full power of predicting the fortunes of each man, so soon as having calculated the aspect of the heavens at his nativity, they had learned which planets were most potent in their influence on his fortunes. And with this power of prediction came some power of favoring good fortune and preventing evil, in other words, of ruling as well as reading the planets.

But the very circumstances that astrology, though a superstition, was a very natural and reasonable superstition in those old days, shows what an unreasonable superstition it is now. The very fact that the old astrologers were for the most honest, though mistaken, proves that the astrologer of to-day must necessarily be a rogue and a charlatan. For now men know how the sun and moon produce their effects; they know why Mercury seems shifty and Venus lovely, how Mars comes to look red and Jupiter bright and Saturn yellow. That a ruddy or ochre tinge in the continent of Mars, never less than forty millions of miles from us, should have any thing to do with war and turmoils on the earth is an idea which none but persons of very weak [illegible] entertain. That because Venus travels inside the earth's track and, therefore, can only be seen during twilight the loves of our boys and girls, our young men and maidens, aye and of our men and women who have passed the days of youth, must be influenced by that sister world, never less than 26,000,000 miles from us, is a thought too preposterous to need contradiction. And so with the splendor of Jupiter, the gloom of Saturn and the swift movements of Mercury. The "astrologers" of to-day either know all this and make a lying pretense of believing in planetary influences, or they are ignorant of it all and make lying pretense to knowledge. Be the case how it may, they must of necessity be lying knaves.

It is the same nowadays with all orders of fortune tellers, character readers, phrenologists *et id genus omne*. Nothing but the ignorance which mistook itself for knowledge in the wise old times could justify the claims put forward by men of these classes. In our day there can be none who believe they know how to read the stars for those who alone know how to calculate the movements of the heavenly bodies know that the supposed influence of these bodies were purely imaginary and based on merely fanciful analogies. Among "astrologers" there is no more knowledge of astronomy than there is knowledge of the physiology of the brain among "phrenologists." The astrologer of old knew all the astronomy of his time; the astrologer of to-day has written himself down a charlatan and is probably an unscrupulous rascal.

RICHARD A. PROCTOR



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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
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WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS TO DO PLAIN sewing. Call from 1 to 2 P M at 213 Third st.

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WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN (references given preference). Apply at rooms 10 and 11 13½ First st.

WANTED—A GENERAL UPHOLSTERER AND carpet layer at furniture store 50 Third st city. Steady job. (1lm) R FINLEY.

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WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER TO KEEP the books of a [illegible] company [illegible] Oregon. [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS.

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WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY to do copying or as sale lady; good references given. Address [illegible] Fourth st.

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WANTED—5 ROOM COTTAGE MODERN IMprovements, south of Market, west of Third [illegible] children; references. Address F W M P O Box [illegible]

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER and trucker to rent place or work on shares; married man preferred; house to live in on place [illegible] Address W H WICK HAM Real Estate Agent Ashland Or.

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FOR SALE OR FOR RENT—AT HOOD RIVER [illegible] and twenty acres of land [illegible] Seventh st.

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FOR SALE—37 ACRES 5 MILES SOUTHEAST of Portland [illegible] room hard finished house [illegible] LENT & YOUNG Agents 10 Stark st.

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FOR SALE—AN ENTIRELY NEW TWO STORY house in a very desirable part of Couch Addition [illegible] RICHARD L THORNTON [illegible]

FOR SALE—IMPROVED LOT IN SOUTH PORTLAND [illegible] A E BORTHWICK [illegible] 10mtf

KENWORTHY'S ADDITION—FINAL QUARTER block [illegible] most reasonable residence property on the market. LENT & YOUNG Agents 10 Stark st.

STOCK AND GRAIN RANCH FOR SALE—[illegible] Washington Territory [illegible] R HILLS [illegible] 19f

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REAL ESTATE—OUR BLOCK BOOKS OF Portland show the ownership of every lot, on plats [illegible] complete chain of title and reference extending over six years with [illegible] county records. [illegible] information they contain. J FRED CLARK & CO Real Estate Agents 138 Stark st.

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ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORner N Front and D sts, Portland, Or.

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TO RENT—ROOMS AND [illegible]

FURNISHED [illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible]

FOR RENT—NICELY [illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible]

BALDWIN LODGING [illegible]

ONE OR TWO GENT[illegible] man and wife can [illegible]

FURNISHED AND UN[illegible] single [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES AND [illegible]

FOR RENT—GOOD HOUSE [illegible]

FOR RENT—A NICE [illegible]

FOR RENT—IN [illegible] HANSON [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS [illegible]

A HANDSOME [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOM—[illegible]

SPECIAL [illegible]

F[illegible]

N[illegible]

NOTICE—I WILL NOT [illegible]

HENRY SCHLATTONE [illegible]

THE U S ELECTRIC LIGHT [illegible]

NOTICE—HERLAN [illegible] January 14 1887

SCHOOL DESKS—BIDS [illegible] Directors of School [illegible] Oregon for furnishing [illegible] By order of the Directors.

NOTICE—WE WOULD I[illegible] to the public [illegible] Druggists M M [illegible] Bernstein merchants [illegible] scale of prices [illegible] have been dropped from [illegible] the Union price [illegible] agreed. We make [illegible] J Pollitzer & Co [illegible] Nelmeyer & Lane and Wm C[illegible] prices which the [illegible] fore recommend them [illegible] in every particular. [illegible]

JOHN THOMPSON & CO H[illegible] pointed Agents for the purchase [illegible] the Columbia River Paper Company, [illegible] prepared to purchase for cash R[illegible] Rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock. Metal of all kinds. [illegible]

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SALOON FOR SALE—ON GOOD [illegible] First st. Lease will be given to [illegible] J FRED CLARK & CO [illegible]

WANTED—TO SELL A FISH [illegible] good cash business will [illegible] take a good partner. Address [illegible]

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT IN [illegible] cheap rent; a live man [illegible] care Oregonian.

WANTED—A LIVE PARTNER [illegible] paying business clear of all expenses [illegible] Address Ashland, Oregon.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND [illegible] business in Oregon [illegible] particulars inquire of FLEISCHNER [illegible] & Co Portland Oregon.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE [illegible] 11 miles from Portland [illegible] telegraph railroad [illegible]

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—OLD DAIRY [illegible] Clay [illegible]

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BABY C[illegible] nearly new [illegible] care Oregonian.

FANCY POULTRY—WYANDOTTE [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS [illegible]

ENGLISH ROCK SALT [illegible] for stock [illegible] LAFFOURCADE [illegible]

ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR S[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

F O THOMPSON ARCHITECT [illegible]

VOCAL INSTRUCTION—[illegible]

FRENCH, SPANISH AND [illegible] by H F TYSON [illegible]

S & CHLENBERG WHOLESALE [illegible] Diamonds Watches Jewelry [illegible] San Francisco.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO [illegible] kind of security [illegible] without removal [illegible] P A [illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

E J BOWEN WHOLESALE [illegible] and Commission Merchant [illegible]

SUTTON & BEEBE [illegible] naval stores 167 Front [illegible] Portland Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS COMMISSION AND [illegible] Merchants Front and D sts Portland [illegible]

H. S. BATTIN & CO GENERAL C[illegible] merchants and produce dealers [illegible]

C. GESAR & CO SHIPPING AND C[illegible] Merchants 30 North Front [illegible]

MASON, EHRMAN & CO WHO[illegible] and commission merchants North Front street Portland Or.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BRO[illegible] Commission Merchants agents [illegible] Arcalpe ago Lime Co 55 Front street, [illegible]

MILLER & WEST—(J C MILLER, [illegible] commission merchants in general [illegible] Front st between Wash [illegible]

GIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO SHIP[illegible] Commission Merchants specialties—[illegible] salmon, grain bags, etc. N W cor Front [illegible] Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER PURCHASER O[illegible] Hides Furs Wool and Tallow [illegible] mission Merchant N W cor Front [illegible] Portland Or. Liberal cash advances [illegible]

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUF[illegible] corpora[illegible] North Front st [illegible] Portland.

NEUSTADTER BROS MANUFACTU[illegible] Brand of Oil Road Ove[illegible] Men's Furnishing Goods and Ca[illegible] 63 71 Front st Portland Or.

MILL AND SAW MILL MACHINERY.

Z. T. WRIGHT FARM & [illegible] Ship Engines, Ca[illegible] tern Pumps Pelton [illegible] Foot of Morrison [illegible]

CHAS F DODD & CO SOLE AGENTS [illegible] Canton Plows [illegible] Header Schuttler Wagons Front [illegible]

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

K. BEEBECK SADDLERY HAR[illegible] ware [illegible] Front st [illegible]

HARSFELT BRADLEY & CO [illegible] Importers of Shoe Manufacturers [illegible] Store Supplies Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.

NORTHROP & STURGIS [illegible] Fifth Soda Sarsaparilla [illegible] Ginger Ale, Medical Lake Mineral wate[illegible] and [illegible]

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMANN & WOLFF MACHINISTS [illegible] F and Third sts [illegible] Shafters, and machinery of all description [illegible] and moulding tools to order.

WALL PAPER.

FRED BORN & CO [illegible] North [illegible]

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON BORGESON & CO [illegible] FRONT ST Portland and San Francisco [illegible]

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL HEITSHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED 1850 Portland Or.

SEEDS AND TREES

E. T. ALLEN (SUCCESSOR TO L J ANSON) wholesale and retail [illegible] Front st.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND THURSDAY MARCH 17, 1887

SUGAR.

Production of beet sugar has been advanced to a point of perfection that has revolutionized the sugar trade of the world. It is confined almost wholly to European countries, and now reaches the prodigious total of 2,580,000 tons a year. The cane sugar product of the world is estimated at 2,360,000 tons. During the last two years the cane product has not much increased, while the beet product has fully doubled. Addition of so vast an amount of sugar to the product of the world has revolutionized the market, and sugar therefore never bore so low a price throughout the world as now

The astonishing increase of production of beet sugar is due chiefly to discovery and application of improved methods, which give a largely increased product from beets and greatly reduce the cost of extracting it. Germany has taken the lead in these improvements, and now produces about one million tons of beet sugar a year It is shown that the percentage of sugar obtained from beets prior to 1879 fluctuated between 8 and 9 per cent. It is now nearly 12 per cent. France produces half a million tons a year Austro-Hungary somewhat more Russia produces 450,000 tons, Belgium 100 000 tons, and other countries perhaps 50 000 tons. Sugar from these sources has produced a complete change in the markets of Europe and indeed of the world Formerly England was the great center of supply or distribution Her ships brought in raw sugars from every quarter of the globe. The sugars were treated at her great refineries and sold as widely as her commerce extended It was a vast and profitable business. But it is so no longer. Refined sugars from the states of continental Europe, produced from beets, are sold in English markets at prices which render the old business of refining cane sugars, brought from every part of the world, unprofitable, consequently many of the great refining establishments of England, which formerly were mines of wealth, are in operation no longer.

When the experiment of manufacturing beet sugar began the cost of the product was not less than one dollar per pound. The article is now supplied by the cargo at German ports as low as three and one-half cents. This is one of the greatest and most important results that have ever been achieved by advancement of mechanism and science. For sugar holds the very first place among all the products of industry whose cheapness and abundance contribute to the comfort of life.

The total sugar product of the world is reckoned at nearly 5,000,000 tons a year, more than half of which is the product of beets. Of this total product the United States, with a population of but 60 000,000, consume fully one-fourth, or 1,250,000 tons a year We are not more than one-twentieth of the inhabitants of the earth and yet we consume one-fourth of its total sugar product. Here is a fact that is a striking commentary upon the superiority of our economical condition as compared with that of most other nations Sugar, still a luxury with people in many other lands, is here an article of most common consumption, and there is scarcely a family, however poor, that stints the use of it We pay for sugar more than $150,000,000 a year, and the government takes from the article a revenue exceeding $50,000 000

But it is probable that though there are large sections of our own country which would produce the sugar beet as well as Germany, yet the extensive manufacture of sugar from beets will have to wait with us till capital becomes so abundant as to find it necessary to be content with smaller profits than now, and till labor approaches, through density of population and the struggle for subsistence, the conditions by which the labor of Europe is surrounded No philanthropist will long to see this day, yet its coming is inevitable Small gain will it be to us to have sugar as cheap here as it is in Central Europe, when our people at large will have as little to buy with as the people of Europe have now With sugar here nearly double the price it is there, our people are able to consume two or three times as much per capita as the people of those countries do

We continue to experiment with the problem of producing sugar in Louisiana and other states of our gulf coast, and we maintain high rates of duty on sugar professedly for protection of this experiment, but the total production is far below what it was thirty years ago That is, with an average duty of 2½ cents a pound on sugar we can't compete with the "pauper labor" of Europe and with the slave labor of tropical countries, and the sensible thing therefore would be to drop this futile effort and allow the small number of our people who are struggling in vain with this problem to go into some more hopeful and profitable business. We can't hope to make sugar in the United States as cheap as we can buy it from foreign countries till we are ready to see our labor degraded to the foreign level and then, though sugar will be cheap, it will be a luxury with our working classes which they can little afford to indulge The better way would be to let sugar in free and give our working classes the full benefit of low prices for this needful article now

Our government, through the department of agriculture, is still causing experiments to be made with a view to getting sugar from sorghum The principal experiment during the past year has been carried on at Fort Scott, Kansas. Little or no encouragement is obtainable from the results of it The success of the mechanical and chemical treatment of sorghum juice, for production of sugar, which promised so much, has not yet been demonstrated. The plant is abundantly rich in sugar [illegible] the problem still [illegible] With [illegible] will [illegible] on in the [illegible] stage

SOUTHEASTERN OREGON MAIL SERVICE

The [illegible] mail service between [illegible] counties [illegible] and [illegible] Oregon and to [illegible] postal system of California [illegible] protest It would be a positive injury to the country served since its effect would be to delay mail, both incoming and outgoing at least twenty four hours It would besides subject mails to additional hazard and make them even less certain than now. The political, social and business connections of the southeastern counties are chiefly within their own state and their mails ought to come and go direct.

This is not the first instance of curtailment of the mail service in Southeastern Oregon Formerly there was a direct service between Lake and Crook counties, and it was very useful to the stockmen who have frequently to communicate with each other But in a fit of economy this service was cut off and now the only means of communication is via Prineville, north 100 miles to The Dalles west 100 miles to Portland, south 325 miles to Ashland and west 100 or more miles to Southeastern Oregon This circuitous route is full of hazard, and letters are frequently lost And even when they go aright more than a week is consumed in the journey It is quite common to send a special messenger from Central to Southeastern Oregon with a single letter when the writer is afraid to trust the mails or in too great haste to wait upon them.

This last proposition, if carried into effect, will still further embarrass the country While it might save a few hundred dollars per year it would be unwise as a measure of economy

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Eben F Pillsbury, who died in Boston Monday, was for many years a conspicuous leader of the Bourbon democracy of Maine, and made himself unenviably notorious as chief of the revolutionary "Garcelon" conspiracy to steal the state government of Maine in 1880 The firmness of ex-Gov. Chamberlain finally frightened the conspirators into retreat from their purpose of usurpation by force of arms, and Pillsbury found himself so odious that he soon after removed to Boston, He was pressed upon Cleveland for an important federal office, but he was too mal-odorous even for a democratic administration and failed of success.

HORACE GREELEY AND HENRY GEORGE.

No man in America, since the days of Franklin, devoted so much brains to the cause of the plain, working people of America as Horace Greeley He came of poor, farmer stock, he was a child of the common school, a graduate of the printer's case, his manners, dress and diet were as simple in his days of prosperity as they were in his youth of hardship and privation his sympathies were always democratic, his heart was warm and benevolent his hand was as generous as it was honest and clean, his thoughts were always with the people, his pen was never weary of work in their defense and their instruction In his early career he had searched socialism, so called, to the bottom, he tested its emptiness, and as a result, while Horace Greeley devoted his whole life to the people so unceasingly that he may be said to have educated thousands and thousands of the young men of his generation to higher hopes, higher aspirations and better lives, he was as far away from Henry George as is Abram Hewitt. Here is a passage from Horace Greeley worth quoting

> Take away the inducements to industry and thrift afforded by the law which secures to each the ownership and enjoyment of his rightful gains and through universal poverty and ignorance even Christendom would rapidly relapse into utter barbarism
>
> Civilization is founded on accumulated capital and systematic labor It cannot dispense with either Though all men work diligently and efficiently through each day yet if they spent as fast as they earned civilized society must perish and human existence be maintained with difficulty, if at all. The bar room loafer who decries capital could not survive the next hard winter without its aid He lives through the inclement season on that which others more provident have saved and stored against a time of need He may or may not render an equivalent, but in the absence of capitalists opportunity to make the indispensable trade would be wanting There is none so poor or wretched that capital earned and owned by others has not already saved him from perishing of want as it will do again and again Capital justly acquired and wisely employed is every one's friend, smoothing the ruggedness and lessening the discomfort of even the most forlorn and hapless career
>
> To the race generally, to smaller communities and to individuals God proffers the stern alternative—Work or perish Idlers and profligates are constantly dying out, leaving the earth peopled mainly by the offspring of the relatively industrious and frugal. Philanthropy may drop a tear by their unmarked graves but the idle, thriftless improvident tribes and classes will nevertheless disappear leaving the earth to those who, by planting as well as by clearing away forests, and by tilling irrigating, fertilizing and beautifying the earth prove themselves children worthy of her bounty and her blessing Even if all things were made common, and the idle welcomed to a perpetual feast upon the products of the toil of the diligent still the former would rapidly pass away, leaving few descendants, and the children of the latter would ultimately inherit the earth.

These are golden words of wisdom that every honest, manly man would do well to paste in his hat and read periodically when he hears the shrill voice of ranting indolence and canting discontent declaiming against capital and in favor of communism These words are worth more to every sincere workingman than anything he will find in Henry George, they point out the shortest road of progress from poverty to competence These wise words of an illustrious child of labor who worked all his life and died in the harness, are addressed to the children of labor, whose welfare and advancement were always nearer this great man's heart than his own worldly well being They are the reiteration of Franklin's philosophy that there are "no gains without pains, that diligence is the mother of good luck that what maintains one vice would bring up two children" Justly indeed was Greeley called our later Franklin.

One hundred years ago occurred the Shays rebellion in Massachusetts Of the spirit which prompted this ridiculous insurrection Noah Webster said that "a Hampshire county man would spend forty shillings for rum in a year, and not count the cost as worth considering, and then head a mob to have the governor's salary reduced although that salary did not amount to three pence a man, taxing the commonwealth together" Madison wrote that at the close of the Revolutionary war everything was so badly demoralized that "an abolition of debts, both public and private, and a new division of property, are strongly suspected to be in contemplation" Truly there is nothing new under the sun, and the anarchists under Shays who were dispersed by a single discharge of Gen. Lincoln's cannon one hundred years ago were prototypes of the fellows whom Gov Rusk of Wisconsin dispersed with musketry at Milwaukee last summer James Gordon Bennett, the elder, was not a philanthropist like Greeley, but he was like him a disciple of Franklin's industrial philosophy A Scotchman, he had the national characteristics of industry, energy, enterprise and thrift, and when he first started the *N. Y Herald*, fifty years ago, with only a few hundred dollars, he printed some excellent advice to young men, urging marriage at 25, the education of children "so that the boys may be able to read the bible and Robinson Crusoe, and comprehend vulgar fractions—the girls to understand needlework, plain cooking, reading and writing, but no waltzing"

The philosophy of the labor demagogues of our day is the same that it was in the Shays rebellion we have referred to, it is the envy which indolence and incapacity feel at the progress which industry and capacity make in their energetic struggle to leave poverty behind It is the philosophy that would exact the practice of self-sacrifice always by capital and never yield it on the part of labor it would trample under foot all those virtues of mutual concession and forbearance that are indispensable to all stability of government, to all social safety and prosperity, in the place of the existing order of things it would substitute a situation whose ultimate is anarchy its best word, spoken by the capitalist is "If labor can not rule it, [illegible] shall ruin it" That philosophy has [illegible] It was tried by Jack Cade and Wat Tyler, by the anarchists of the French revolution by the [illegible] England, and [illegible] it has only succeeded in [illegible] at last [illegible] anarchy for [illegible] government by the people where the common [illegible] of mutual concession and forbearance [illegible] degree of social [illegible] safety [illegible] prosperity and happiness for [illegible] and good will Of this vile doctrine of social and industrial equality as distinguished from civic equality under law, it may be fairly said that it is the voice of envy imitating the accents of philanthropy If this doctrine should ever obtain it would be the nineteenth century running back for refuge to the paternal government of Moses, Joshua and Samuel where the people were the helpless pupils of a priesthood The priest was governor, law maker, policeman, sheriff, judge, executioner he was to the people what Brigham Young was to the Mormons When we get back to the land tenure of Moses we shall get back to all the other beauties of that civilization where healthy individualism was extinguished in the paternal government of a despotic priesthood

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A San Francisco dispatch, published in our issue of the 16th, announced that a British ship with cholera aboard had sailed from Valparaiso for Portland, Oregon This ship arrived a fortnight ago, and there is no cholera on board of her yet there is no doubt that the Pacific coast of the United States is in the direct track of the cholera, which is now slowly making its way along the west coast of South America. When it reaches Panama it will secure a famous feeding ground in that filthy city, and San Francisco would certainly be in danger According to the latest annual report of the California board of health the yellow fever which ravaged the west coast of Mexico in 1882 83 was carried from Panama to Guaymas, a port that has steam communication with California, and it is anticipated if cholera gets a foothold in Panama it would be difficult to prevent its transmission to the ports on the west coast of Mexico Cholera was carried from Panama northward in 1852, and vessels en route to California left the disease at every port they touched on the west coast. Some 18,000 persons died in Nicaragua, and the disease prevailed even in the mountains 6000 feet above the sea. These are facts concerning the previous history of the cholera on the Pacific coast of North America published in the report of the California board of health, and the California authorities evidently expect, if the cholera now creeping up from Chili reaches Panama, that it will be necessary to take prompt measures for its exclusion from their ports.

ONE GOOD RESULT.

The interstate commerce act, with all its patent defects and ambiguities, went through congress because it forbids that unjust discrimination which has been used to build up vast monopolies like the Standard Oil company, who have hitherto been able to oppress and ruin all rivals in business and absolutely stamp out competition. This great corporate conspiracy against industrial competition has compelled every man in the oil business to purchase, by heavy tribute, his opportunity to exist. The choice offered was to pay or perish. The clauses relating to this sort of discrimination have come to stay and they are worth all the rest of the act, and their importance goes far to reconcile every friend of commercial freedom and industrial competition to the passage of an act that in other respects is purely tentative in purpose and ambiguous in language. The history of the oil and coal monopolies and of the cattle and beef trade conspiracy against competition is the history of a crime against the public weal. The Standard Oil company, as was once shown in the *North American Review*, has been built up by means of this secret system of discrimination in freight rates The railroad companies enabled this great monopoly to roll up enormous riches by squeezing the lifeblood out of all independent oil refiners and destroying all field for fair competition In eighteen months this Standard Oil company received from railroad companies ten millions of dollars in rebates The primitive right to life was not destroyed, but the primitive rights of liberty and property were paralyzed in the sense that there was no such thing as liberty of the individual to do business in a community where the Standard Oil company was granted by the railroads a freight rate which was less than one-third of the rate exacted from all independent oil refiners and also divided with the railroads the heavy tribute wrung by the railroads from the shippers. In illustration of this outrage we quote the following proposition, made to the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad company by the Standard Oil company

> You shall make a uniform rate of 35 cents per barrel for all persons excepting the Standard Oil company you shall charge them 10 cents per barrel for their oil, and also pay them 25 cents per barrel out of the 35 cents collected of other shippers

The receiver of the railroad accepted this proposition, devised for the purpose of crushing out a refiner who had not succumbed to the Standard Oil company, and on appeal to the United States circuit court, the court properly dismissed the receiver from office. The success of these great conspiracies between the oil, coal and beef monopolies and the railroads has been fruitful in the creation of other conspiracies against the right of the people to free competition in the great staple necessaries of life, and the right of the individual to a fair field and no favor in his industrial efforts to live and let live If the provisions on this subject are enforced it will be no longer possible for such conspiracies to succeed, through secret low rates on the railroads, in crushing out all competition The beef trade combination has been able to keep up the price of beef in the great cities of the East, when the price of cattle in the great cattle growing states has fallen off one-half That is, the railroads and the trade combination rob the people of their right to cheap oil, coal and meat It is one of the most extraordinary abuses that was ever permitted to be founded and to get fat and saucy in a free country. Insurrections, sometimes rising to the dignity of revolutions, have taken place in Europe for less grounds of complaint than have been furnished by these oil, coal and beef conspiracies in America If the interstate commerce act can do nothing else, it can enforce fair play for the people in the matter of free trade and fair freights for the primitive necessaries of life. The provisions of the act which assure this boon to the people are clouded by no ambiguity of expression or indefiniteness of purpose, and however much clarification, amplification and amendment the act may be found to need otherwise, we believe its anti-discrimination clauses, aimed at the abuse for which the Standard Oil company stands pre-eminently conspicuous, will prove a permanent boon to the public.

AN INDISCREET ORGAN

Following is the concluding portion of a long article in the Tacoma *Ledger*

> First find out what it is to the interest of the corporation to do and then you may readily determine what it is sure to do In this case the railroad corporation (Northern Pacific) owns property in Tacoma worth at the present time several millions of dollars a valuation which by means of the action and influence of the corporation itself can be easily increased to eight or ten millions in the next five years and to twenty millions in the next ten years Along with this is the other startling fact which it seems to us should give pause to those real estate sharps at Seattle and Portland that the Northern Pacific Railroad company does not own a foot of land either in Portland or in Seattle Hence the company will favor Tacoma as against Seattle and Portland because by so doing it will subserve its own interest
>
> The Northern Pacific Railroad company wants to see a large city at Tacoma and will help to make it large Thus are we advised by the present administration

If the Tacoma paper is really the organ of the Northern Pacific, as it assumes to be, then that company would do well to put a bit in the mouth of its organ's indiscretion, because if its utterances shall be found to indicate the actual policy of the company, then Portland and Seattle will govern themselves accordingly A more ensign, [illegible] supported by such utterances as those of the Tacoma paper takes away from the Northern [illegible] the [illegible] amount of business [illegible] is to be the policy of that company to favor Tacoma as against Seattle and Portland, it should be plain enough what Seattle and Portland will do The Northern [illegible] will do well to muzzle the [illegible] organ at Tacoma

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It is claimed at Washington that [illegible] enough in relation to Oregon swamp land [illegible] has been secured to justify indictment of a representative in congress for conspiring to defraud the government Who this representative in congress may be can only be conjectured R representative Felton of California, it is understood has been a purchaser of the Hen Owen certificate to swamp lands in Oregon but it will probably be difficult to show that he was anything more than a purchaser in good faith of the certificates that were offered him So far as THE OREGONIAN has been able to ascertain, Felton was not a party to the original fraud Hen Owen was looking for a purchaser, and found one in Felton There have been intimations, too, that Felton considers himself "sold" badly as to a portion of the lands, which he supposed were of swampy character, and therefore valuable, but which Agent Shackleford describes as "consisting of sagebrush plains and lava rock hills," of no value whatever We hope to see a judicial investigation of this whole business, and then we shall learn to what extent the distinguished swamp angel of Oregon has played it upon one and another

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An interesting question now is Did Hen. Owen "ring in" on the California member of congress a lot of lofty rim rock and high lava hills in Oregon for swamp lands? It has always been suspected that in Hen there were vast possibilities of deception The high lava hills may not be worth much to the United States, and they are likely to be worth as little to the man to whom Hen sold them as swamp land, but the transaction shows at least that Hen is an original "operator" He follows no beaten track of fraud That he scorns He's one of those who, if they commit oldest sins, will do so in newest kinds of ways, so as to save appearance of honor and respectability

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The council last night very properly appropriated $500 for removing fallen trees and other inflammable materials from the city park. It is deemed necessary to clear out the grounds before the dry season, to lessen the danger of fire, which might in an hour destroy beauties which a quarter of a century could not restore.

WOULD IT PAY?

Lord Palmerston in 1860 was prompted by the popular distrust of Louis Napoleon to propose a vote of two millions of pounds, the first installment of a sum of nine millions, to be laid out in fortifying the English coast against the emperor of the French, and these millions are conceded to-day to have been money wasted in measures of superfluous protection.

With Palmerston it was always a favorite idea to fortify England against her foreign foes in advance of war or even rumors of war, and his vast schemes of national defense were made in accordance with the opinion he expressed to Cobden that "man is a fighting and quarreling animal," and his notion of statesmanship was to keep England always in a condition to resist possible attack from somebody Two of his colleagues Gladstone and Sir George Cornewall Lewis, differed strongly with him on this point. Lewis argued that when war is remote and uncertain "it is better not to resort to preventive measures which insure a proximate and certain mischief" Lewis argued that England's foreign relations were "too vast to render it wise or possible systematically to insure against all risks, and if we do not insure systematically we do nothing"

Cobden accused Palmerston of having rushed headlong into extravagance under the influence of panic, and Palmerston answered that he had simply got rid of "an apathetic blindness on the part of the governed and the governors as to the defensive means of the country as compared with the offensive means acquired and acquiring by other powers" and he quoted the enormous military and naval preparations of France as justification for a large yearly expenditure for the army and navy which would be economical insurance against the catastrophe of French invasion Sir George Lewis argued that it was better to wait until the assault really threatened, and then fight it out as best possible, since vast armaments prepared in advance of any prospect of war often turn out a vast failure at the hour of need, as was the case with that of France in 1870 Absolute military and naval insurance against attack was impossible and to attempt it was an outrageous and absurd extravagance. In this Gladstone coincided with Lewis Palmerston's policy prevailed however and England has but just paid up the last installment of the loans negotiated by Lord Palmerston from 1860 64 to execute his vast scheme of coast fortifications. The whole sum expended was between $80 000,000 and $90 000 000

The verdict of history confirms the judgment of Gladstone and Lewis, for in the last speech made by Lord Randolph Churchill in the house of commons in opposition to spending money in fortifications he said,

> It is not too much to say that of that money which was expended upon fortifications years and years ago and which you have just paid off two-thirds or three-quarters of it was absolutely thrown into the gutter I think it quite probable that if the right honorable member from Midlothian (Mr Gladstone) when he was chancellor of the exchequer and when he had that dispute with Lord Palmerston, in which Lord Palmerston said he would sooner lose Mr. Gladstone than lose Portsmouth harbor I think if he had stuck to his guns and had stood out against Lord Palmerston the country might have been saved the outlay of many millions of pounds

Churchill further declared that England is to day no better off for the expenditure of this enormous sum upon defensive fortifications than if it had been thrown into the sea, on the ground, we suppose, that the march of military and naval improvements had been so rapid that her fortifications, like our own sea coast defenses, were become largely obsolete. The cost of the modern enginery of war is enormous In 1856 the largest gun in the British service was a sixty-eight pounder, costing $400 to cast and $2 75 to fire To-day it costs England $97 500 to manufacture the 110-ton gun and $935 to fire it. That is, within thirty years the cost of artillery has advanced so rapidly that it costs nearly twice as much to fire the heaviest gun to-day as it did to make the heaviest gun used by the British army or navy at Sebastopol. These facts and the speech of Lord Randolph Churchill will serve to reconcile us something to the failure of congress to pass the fortification bill.

A COLORED MAN'S PROTEST

Worthington Cassoy, one of the most noted colored men of the District of Columbia, has issued an address to his fellow citizens on the incidents growing out of the appointment by a democratic president of a colored man to office in the district, in which he says

> It is very poor business that these would be leaders of our colored friends are just now engaged in and it is time that colored citizens of this district should understand it. The idea of a democratic president being the sincere friend of the colored man as against his old well tried friends the republicans, in the United States senate it is too absurd to be even laughed at And it is more than strange, it is humiliating to find certain men who have hitherto been leading representatives of our race, and who have been turned out of foreign ministerships and other honorable positions by this democratic administration the most eager to caress the hand that has struck them Before colored men listen further to these false leaders or accept their opinions in a matter like this let them reflect to what party and to what men they are indebted for the political privileges entitling them to any opinion on public affairs whatever much less to the holding of public office To say nothing of the party who advocated the existence and extension of the system which kept us slaves in this country it is scarcely yet twenty years since the republican leaders who are now being denounced for their consistent and manly action in rejecting the democratic Mr Matthews were engaged in a fierce struggle for the right of suffrage for the colored man with the democratic party arrayed as a man against it While Sumner and Wilson and Sherman and Ingalls and their fellows were [illegible] for the [illegible] of the black man's vote Mr Cleveland a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the black [illegible] We do not [illegible] colored man [illegible] certain [illegible] Mr Cleveland [illegible]

At San Francisco there [illegible] the new [illegible] the [illegible] a formidable [illegible] of prodigality has [illegible] the [illegible] page [illegible] his intention of making [illegible] most in the city The *Chronicle* [illegible] outdone, he [illegible] met the *Examiner* [illegible] responding increase of expenditure in all departments The *Chronicle* [illegible] without saying a word about the [illegible] compete with it, or boasting of its own superiority or achievements, simply shows the [illegible] fulness and excellence of its daily issues But the effort of the *Examiner* is hopeless [illegible] paper ever made a finer exhibit of [illegible] sources than the *Chronicle* is doing It is up us will not accumulate as fast as heretofore but still it will make money while Papa Hearst if he persists in encouraging his son to try to keep up with the procession, will drop not less than $100,000 a year by the wayside The experience with newspapers of the rich man who has a son whose infatuation takes that direction, comes high Even Portland has afforded its example

MEETING NOTICE.

Sir Knights, Attention!—Members of Willamette Lodge No [illegible] K of P assemble at your armory [illegible] hall this Thursday evening in full uniform. Rank work By order
JOS T HAYNE Sir Kt C.
[illegible] Sir Kt R

Minerva Lodge No 19 I O O F.—Regular meeting Thursday March 17 at 8 P M Officers members and sojourning brethren are invited to attend, as Columbia Rebekah Degree Lodge No 3 I O O F intend paying us a visit
C HOFSTETTER N G
H [illegible] Sec

M BERG & CO . Grocers
Removed to Second and Salmon Streets.

E H SCHWAB & BRO, Leading Printers,
Lowest Prices 5 Washington St

NEW TO-DAY.

IRIDESCENT DRESS TRIMMINGS

Ladies will save themselves a world of trouble by looking at our New Imported Iridescent Buttons and Trimmings Prices, as usual, the lowest McALLEN & McDONNELL, 165 Third st.

NEW TO-DAY.

FOR [illegible] ION 18 [illegible] AND [illegible] call on or address F C GOODIN 100 Front st Portland Oregon 1m

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK [illegible] East Park st 1t

FOR RENT—STORES 9 AND 11 WASHINGTON st [illegible] saloon and fixtures 1m2

GIRL WANTED FOR LABORATORY WORK Address Drugs care Oregonian 17 n

WANTED A GOOD NURSE TO TAKE CARE of [illegible] child Apply at [illegible] st 1 m

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT GOOD DINNER yesterday At DEBLL'S [illegible] 90 First st 1t

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SMART BOY of 17 [illegible] Address Parents care Oregonian

NEW DRESS GOODS—NEW SILKS NEW wraps [illegible] jackets at [illegible] Alder

NERVOUS DISEASES A SPECIALTY DR. [illegible] Room 9 1st National Bank

BERGER & BECK HOUSE PAINTERS AND [illegible] dealers in mixed paints and wall paper 49 [illegible]

CONSULTATION FREE — DOCTOR JORDEN [illegible] treats all chronic diseases rooms 8 and 9 First National Bank [illegible] 1m f

THICK STEAKS AND OTHER SOLIDS ARE [illegible] New York Restaurant

WANTED—POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER BY [illegible] references [illegible] Address P O Drawer [illegible] Portland 1 m

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS ON Pacific and Taylor sts $3 per month Inquire of F W GILLESPIE [illegible] Stark st 17 n3

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CORNER LOT WITH a two story house. PARRISH WATKINS & CORNELL [illegible] Washington st 17 n

LOST—A SMALL BLACK AND TAN TERRIER Finder please return to N E cor Twenty first and E [illegible] receive reward 1t

FOR RENT—IN STONES BLOCK FIRST AND Market sts a flat of four rooms also furnished rooms only [illegible] 1

FOR DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND bladder consult Dr JORDEN Rooms 8 and 9 First National Bank [illegible]

WILL THE LADY WHO BOUGHT A BABY'S [illegible] at 17 [illegible] last Saturday return the package [illegible] mistake 17m

FOR SALE A LOT 60x100 FEET WITH COTtage of five rooms $ 850 PARRISH WATKINS & CORNELL [illegible] Washington st 17m3

WANTED A COMPETENT NURSE GIRL, to assist in care of two children Apply bet. 9 and 1 A M Thursday at [illegible] Seventh st cor Main 1t

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD-BOWED SPECTACLES in a case on Salmon st The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at 169 Eleventh st 1t

FOR SALE—UNDIVIDED ONE HALF INTEREST of eighty five head of stock horses range Lost river Klamath Co Or L O'Unger 200 Front st

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS WITH NICE COTTAGE on each in western part of city price $2050 each 1 m&tf R B CURRY Broker 103½ First st

$725—A [illegible] HOUSE AND FRACtional lot on Cricket Ground 10m [illegible] J V ALLEN [illegible] Washington st

STOCK MEN WISHING STOCK BROUGHT from the East write to A. Blake Shedd Oregon or Butler [illegible] will start back April 10, best of references, 15m3

WANTED BICYCLISTS 39 RIDERS WANTED to ride machines now on the way from the East lessons free to purchasers. F T MERRILL 145 Fifth st Portland 11m3

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM IN PRIVATE family by a young man references given if desired Address stating location and terms K A, S, care Oregonian 1t

PORTLAND WANTS EASTERN OREGON trade advertise in the leading journal the Pendleton East Oregonian H H HALLOCK, Portland Agent 2 First st 1t

WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN A NICELY furnished room or rooms with bath facilities centrally located reference exchanged Address A B care Oregonian 17m2

LOST—ON FRIDAY MARCH 4 A LADY'S short plaited gold watch chain Finder will receive suitable reward by leaving at [illegible] South [illegible] sixth st bet Jackson and Lincoln 17m

WANTED—BY A LAW FIRM IN THIS CITY a intelligent youth as office boy Address in own handwriting stating age capabilities and references Q X N care Oregonian 1t

FOR RENT—NINE-ROOM HOUSE NICELY furnished or housekeeping [illegible] lot [illegible] per month N W cor Ninth and H sts [illegible] Portland [illegible] call at the house for particulars

FOR SALE—ON INSTALLMENTS SOME VERY desirable lots in the Portland Homestead Addition in southeast [illegible] of city, these lots are about the [illegible] block [illegible] R B CURRY Broker 103½ First st

BUCODA COAL $6 per Ton Delivered any part of the city 2m tf UNION FUEL CO 40 Ash st Sole Agent

FOR ADOPTION—A BRIGHT [illegible] girl was taken from poor house [illegible] old [illegible] Mr M W Root's 3 miles on the Canyon road Inquire of Mr Root at [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS (100x100) ON FIFTH st [illegible] [illegible] Inquire PARRISH WATKINS & CORNELL [illegible] Washington st

VOICE CULTURE AND ELOCUTION—MRS Florence [illegible] will receive pupils [illegible] and elocution Lessons given at pupil's residence Applications made at Mr Kercher & Thompson's will receive prompt attention 1 m

MRS R C SLAUGHTERBACK WISHES TO inform her friends and former patrons that she has her arrangements made so she can [illegible] take engagements for [illegible] ladies as formerly Residence [illegible] N [illegible] Fourteenth at [illegible] sts. 1 m

THE LAW SUIT CONTESTING THE WILL OF the late Jos. K. Sedlak has terminated with a compromise [illegible] East Portland [illegible] share of their father's estate from which they had been cut off with $5 1t

FOR SALE—AS FINE A LOT OF FIXTURES [illegible] in Portland [illegible] good [illegible] [illegible] on account of ill health Portland Hair Emporium [illegible] North [illegible] Morrison 1 m

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NINE MILES EAST of Portland [illegible] Johnson [illegible] acres [illegible] cleared [illegible] new [illegible] orchard [illegible] saw mill [illegible] BRYENT & YOUNG [illegible]

EXECUTION SALE—THERE WILL BE SOLD at sheriff's sale on Saturday March [illegible] 1887 at [illegible] o'clock A M [illegible] the court house block [illegible] in this city [illegible] property [illegible] water [illegible] [illegible] for investment Title perfect [illegible]

STOCK RANCH FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN [illegible] acres of fine farming land [illegible] [illegible] D H [illegible] Manager [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible]

[illegible]

TOP SALE [illegible]

[illegible]

WM. L. LEAHY [illegible] Exchange [illegible]

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT [illegible]

SALOON AT AUCTION.

SALOON [illegible] CORNER OF FRONT AND MAIN STS [illegible] will be sold SATURDAY, March 19, at 10 A. M. For the highest cash bid For particulars apply [illegible]

NEW MARKET THEATER
J P HOWE Lessee and Manager

One Week, commencing Monday, March 14th,

MISS NELLIE BOYD,

Supported by her company of unusual merit producing Thursday Friday and Saturday Evenings

The Romantic [illegible] UNKNOWN!

Saturday Matinee PASSION'S SLAVE.

Showing New and Magnificent Scenery with novel mechanical effects never before brought to the Pacific coast [illegible] will be published
Prices as usual Seats now on sale at Prentice's

NEW MARKET THEATER
J P HOWE Lessee and Manager

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

HORACE EWING'S MAMMOTH

[illegible]

COMPANY!

The Greatest Attraction Extant This Season!

With New and Elaborate Scenery by Wm. T. Porter.

Prices as usual. Seats on sale at Prentice's. 15m4

NEW TO-DAY.

EUGENE D. WHITE,

N W cor First and Alder Portland, Or
Rooms B C and D

GEN'L REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Property Bought and Sold on Commission
Rents Collected,
Taxes Paid for Non Residents
CHOICE Bargains in PORTLAND HEIGHTS
[illegible] City Property
RARE Bargains in East Portland and [illegible] Property

FIRE INSURANCE.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO of London
Cash Capital [illegible]
OAKLAND HOME FIRE of Oakland [illegible]
$100 000 [illegible] in Oregon [illegible]
Policy Folder

MONEY TO LOAN,

From $ [illegible] to $10 000 one month to five years on approved personal collateral or real estate security

$250,000

TO LOAN in sums to suit on approved real estate security 8 per cent and no bonuses

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
For all the States and Territories
NOTARY PUBLIC.

EAST PORTLAND BRANCH,
West Side of Fourth st,
between J and K

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.

SATURDAY, March 19th,

BENEFIT OF M. B. GOLDSTEIN.

GREAT BILL!

FUN on the BRISTOL!

JAS T KELLY	as	Widow O Brien
HARRY BROWN	as	Jerry
Louis Dammusch	as	Count

Admission 50c, reserved seats 75c.
Seats to be had at McKercher & Thompson's. 1sm

[illegible]

THE

[illegible],

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Messrs. Shanahan & Peart beg to announce to the people of Portland and vicinity that they have purchased the good will of the NINE CENT STORE, and have just received from the East a complete stock of

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets,

LACES AND HOSIERY,

—AND—

Ladies and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

NOTIONS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

We desire to say that we have bought for cash at low rates and will sell for cash at small profit and hope to merit a fair share of the patronage in our line

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

The Nine Cent Store,

SHANAHAN & PEART,

PROPRIETORS. mws

LOOK OUT

—FOR—

[illegible]'S

NEW AD.

In This Space, To-morrow,

WM. PFUNDER,
Apothecary & Chemist
First and Ash Sts., Portland, Or.,
Proprietor of the Celebrated

Oregon Blood Purifier

The best known Spring Medicine for the whole Northwest
This is the time to use it with beneficial effect

Money to Loan!

On Improved Country Property
In Oregon and Washington Ter and
CITY PROPERTY IN PORTLAND.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.,
28jtf Corner First and A Sts.

DR. A. J. NICKLIN,
125 Washington st. Telephone 78.

DIRECT FROM PARIS.

Exclusive Novelties

—IN—

Chenille Embroidered
Oriental Embroidered
COSTUMES
PARISIENNE PARASOLS,
JET AND CASH [illegible]
PASSAMENTERIE,
WRAPS & MANTELS.

These goods represent a special importation of the choicest novelties ever brought here, and will be on exhibition to-day, on second floor.

S. Lipman & Co.

IMPORTANT.

THE UNRESERVED

AUCTION SALE

—OF THE—

ELEGANT STOCK

—OF—

JEWELRY

—OF THE—

NEW YORK JEWELRY CO.

WILL BE CONTINUED

THIS DAY

And Every Day This Week

At 2 P.M. and 8 P.M.,

AT STORE 107 FIRST ST.

The well known standing and strictly first class character of the New York Jewelry Co. is a sufficient guarantee of the quality of the goods to be sold.

SEATS FOR LADIES
C. G. THAYER Auctioneer.

ERIN GO BRAGH!

GRAND GALA PRODUCTION OF THE GREAT HISTORICAL DRAMA,

ROBERT EMMET,

THE MARTYR OF IRISH LIBERTY,

BY THE

IRISH-AMERICAN DRAMATIC SOCIETY,

AT THE CASINO OPERA HOUSE,

On St. Patrick's Day, 8 P. M.,
March 17th, 1887.

[illegible] Admission 50c reserved [illegible] McKercher & T[illegible] [illegible] March

St. Patrick's Day.

27th ANNUAL

GRAND BALL

—OF THE—

[illegible]

AT TURN HALLE,

Thursday Ev'g [illegible]

TICKETS. - - $1 00

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

S. L. N. GILMAN [illegible]

GILMAN & CO.,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants
No 12 First St [illegible]
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate [illegible] Merchandise, Horses Cattle Buggies &c. Regular days—Tuesday & Friday [illegible] o'clock A.M.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER—Office [illegible]

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP

THE COPARTNERSHIP [illegible] [illegible] All claims against [illegible] to him

[illegible]

THE [illegible] INSURANCE [illegible]

[illegible]

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.

NOTICE [illegible]

For land Or [illegible]

CANNERY TOOLS PRESSES, DIES, [illegible] ETC.
REPAIRING DONE AT LOW RATES
JOHNSON & CARROLL, [illegible] Madison st.

HO! FOR HUNT'S.

THE STEAM LAUNCH [illegible] Willamette Iron Works dock [illegible] morning

T FROM PARIS.

clusive Novelties
—IN—
Chenille Embroidered
riental Embroidered
COSTUMES.
ISIENNE PARASOLS.
JET AND CASHMERE
FASSAMENTERIE,
APS & MANTELS.

e goods represent a special
ation of the choicest nov-
ever brought here, and will
exhibition to-day, on second

Lipman & Co.

PORTANT,

HE UNRESERVED
CTION SALE
—OF THE—
LEGANT STOCK
—OF—
EWELRY
—OF THE—
YORK JEWELRY CO.
WILL BE CONTINUED
THIS DAY
Every Day This Week.
At 2 P.M. and 8 P.M.,
AT STORE 107 FIRST ST.
ell known standing and strictly first-
aracter of the New York Jewelry Co.
icient guarantee of the quality of the
be sold.
SEATS FOR LADIES.
C. C. THAYER, Auctioneer.

IN GO BRAGH!
GALA PRODUCTION OF THE
REAT HISTORICAL DRAMA,
BERT EMMET,
MARTYR OF IRISH LIBERTY,
BY THE
AMERICAN DRAMATIC SOCIETY,
THE CASINO OPERA HOUSE,
n St. Patrick's Day, 8 P. M.,
March 17th, 1887.
admission 50c; reserved seats $1. Seats may
d at McKercher & Thompson book store on
Thursday, March 17th. mh 13 15 17

Patrick's Day.
27th ANNUAL
AND BALL!
—OF THE—
d Hibernian Benevolent Society,
AT TURN HALLE,
day Ev'ng, March 17th
CKETS. - - $1 00

CTION AND COMMISSION.
GILMAN. O. M. STEVENS.
GILMAN & CO.,
eers and Commission Merchants
2 FIRST ST., COR. PINE AND ASH.
N SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, General
ise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc. Regular sales
esday & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

B. RICHARDSON,
IONEER—Office No. 13 Washington st.

OF DISSOLUTION OF COPART-
NERSHIP.
PORTLAND, Oregon, March 1, 1887.
COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXIST-
[illegible]
E. L. REED,
GEO. E. SEARS,
WARD S. STEVENS.
[illegible]

ON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.
S OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING
[illegible]
WALTER W. BRETHERTON, Sec.
Or., March 12, 1887.

RY TOOLS, PRESSES, DIES,
SEAMERS, ETC.
AIRING DONE AT LOW RATES.
NSON & CARROLL, 23 [illegible] st.

HO! FOR HUNTING.
TEAM LAUNCH MIKADO LEAVES
[illegible] Iron Works [illegible] at 6 o'clock [illegible]

The Oregonian.
PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1887.

SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

Local Report.

PORTLAND, March 16, 6:49 P. M.

	Bar.	Ther.	Rel. Hum.	Dir'n of wind.	Veloc of wind.	Rain.	W'thr
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm	00	.01	Clody
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	07	.00	Fair
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	02	.00	Clear

[illegible] thermometer, 68.0; minimum, 46.7.

[illegible] A. M., 21.0 feet.

[illegible] of moisture in air.

Place of observation.	Hig't of Bar.	Ch'ge last 24 hours	Ther.	W'nd direc-tion.	R'n fall inch	State of W'hr
[illegible]	[illegible]	−.08	58	S	.00	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	−.05	51	W	.02	Lt Rn
[illegible]	[illegible]	−.18	61	W	.00	Fair
[illegible]	[illegible]	−.10	66	S	.00	Fair
[illegible]	[illegible]	−.09	72	S	.00	Clody

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

[illegible] FRANCISCO, March 16.—Indications for [illegible] four hours commencing at 4 A. M., [illegible] Oregon and Washington, fair weather, [illegible] by light rains along the coast from Port- [illegible] northward.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

[illegible] to arrive over the Northern Pacific: [illegible] Cole, C. E. Parks, B. Campbell and [illegible] D. Rumsey, J. Lumas, W. [illegible] W. B. Bogart, Miss Wicker, Miss Nich- [illegible] W. F. Kittenbach, B. Harding, B. E. [illegible] and 154 emigrants.

[illegible] to arrive over the Short [illegible] White, W. S. Duniway, L. S. Spicer, [illegible] J. K. Wilson, and 29 emigrants.

BRIEF MENTION.

[illegible] Patrick's day.

[illegible] county court has adjourned for the term.

[illegible] street railroad to Sellwood is a settled [illegible]

[illegible] at the Tivoli this week is simply im- [illegible] Go early.

[illegible] will be no public demonstration to-day [illegible] Irish citizens.

[illegible] F. W. Caswell of Grace M. E. church will [illegible] at the Tabernacle services to-night.

[illegible] newly elected board of the Y. M. C. A. [illegible] this afternoon at 4 o'clock to elect officers.

[illegible] ladies' meeting, on bazaar of all nations, [illegible] place to-day at 3 P. M. in the Y. M. C. A.

[illegible] Boshwiler is looking for an office [illegible] the center of the city than his present lo- [illegible]

[illegible] hand buggies and harness for sale [illegible] Morgan stable, corner Third and Madi- [illegible]

[illegible] Stearns yesterday sentenced Edward [illegible] who stole a coat from Julius Kramer of [illegible] to three years in the penitentiary.

[illegible] concert at Taylor-street church was [illegible] the benefit of the church, and not the [illegible] as that impression seems to prevail.

[illegible] Greene, formerly of this city, has re- [illegible] and has opened a law office in rooms 21 [illegible] Reed's block, corner of First and Pine [illegible]

[illegible] was a meeting of the Hassalo club at [illegible] St. Charles hotel last night, which ad- [illegible] to meet Monday night at the office of [illegible]

[illegible] Bragden, general merchandise deal- [illegible] Island, have made an assignment. Lia- [illegible] about $18,000. Several Portland firms [illegible] the creditors.

[illegible] contemporary reported W. R. [illegible] having disappeared. He is here alive [illegible] he has sold out his business, and for [illegible] his stand has been closed.

[illegible] has commenced suit in the state [illegible] against J. J. Fisher to recover [illegible] promissory note, executed in Central [illegible] November 14, 1883, and made [illegible] one year from date.

[illegible] Wagner was arrested yesterday by Con- [illegible] for threatening to kill his wife [illegible] her with a dangerous weapon. [illegible] arraigned in Justice Tuttle's court and [illegible] examination set for to-day.

[illegible] Cohen is to have a second trial to-day [illegible] jury in Justice Tuttle's court, on a [illegible] stealing a $20 piece. In the first [illegible] the jury failed to agree. Cohen is the [illegible] fellow who played base ball with the [illegible]

[illegible] in Judge Shattuck's court the writ of [illegible] of the Oregon and Washington Mort- [illegible] Savings bank vs. the board of equalization [illegible] argued. The bank objects to paying [illegible] on some $70,000, claiming they are indebt- [illegible] the sum of $111,000.

[illegible] daylight yesterday morning Keith's [illegible] corner of Oak and First streets, [illegible] burglarized. The burglar forced the door [illegible] north side on Oak street, and with a chis- [illegible] through the upper part of a desk, [illegible] the lid on which the catch-lock fastens, [illegible] $15 for his trouble.

[illegible] Louie Ban, two Chinamen, were [illegible] Justice Tuttle yesterday, to answer to a [illegible] the larceny of eighteen shirts from [illegible] to be washed. Investiga- [illegible] showed that it was a case of misunder- [illegible] so the parties concerned settled mat- [illegible] the case was dismissed.

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible] R. Koehler, receiver; order on peti- [illegible]

[illegible] and others vs. O. & C. R. R. Co.; [illegible] petition.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO. 1.

[illegible] T. Bowles vs. Benj. Sunderland; on [illegible]

[illegible] Meyer vs. Meier & Frank; demurrer [illegible] answer sustained and defendant al- [illegible] days to answer.

[illegible] Oregon ex rel. John Kiernan, plain- [illegible] Joseph Holladay et al.; demurrer to an- [illegible] George Weidler overruled.

[illegible] same; demurrer to reply sustained.

[illegible] Land Savings Bank vs. Willamette [illegible] Mills and Lumbering Manufacturing [illegible] findings in favor of defendants for [illegible] and disbursements.

[illegible] vs. The Portland Water com- [illegible] findings of the court against plain- [illegible] days allowed to prepare bill of excep- [illegible]

[illegible] & Bauer vs. City of Salem com- [illegible] default in favor of plaintiff [illegible] and costs; suit brought on account [illegible]

[illegible] Miller vs. T. Kiter; judgment on ver- [illegible] for possession of a roan horse and $7 50 [illegible] unlawful detention.

POLICE COURT.

[illegible] in the police court Ed. Brannan was [illegible] charge of begging 10 cents from one [illegible] on the steamer Columbia, and then [illegible] with a companion named Sullivan [illegible] the Red Front dive and spending the [illegible] Brannan acknowledged the bar- [illegible] at the same time: "If you will [illegible] I will get out of town." Judge De- [illegible] Brannan he could go at the end [illegible] Sullivan was convicted of roam- [illegible] streets at 2 o'clock A. M., and awarded [illegible] Pat Feeling, who was thrown out [illegible] saloon, was fined $10, other- [illegible] With Pat it is otherwise. Three [illegible] William Furlong, Andrew Abrams and [illegible] arrested by policeman Belcher [illegible] the curfew ordinance, were fined [illegible] The youngsters were found on the [illegible] after 1 o'clock in the morning, on their [illegible] home from the Tivoli.

Reward $5000
[illegible] better or more pleasant remedy for the [illegible] Consumption, Cough, Asthma, Croup, [illegible] Cough and Bronchial troubles than [illegible] Restorer, Santa Abie, the Abietine [illegible] Balm Cough Cure. Every bottle [illegible] by your enterprising druggist.

Rupture Permanently Cured.
[illegible] Worn every day day; cures guar- [illegible] call on or address Forden & Luther, [illegible] First National Bank, Portland.

For Coughs and Colds
[illegible] "Pectoral Balsam" (copyrighted), the old [illegible] cough medicine prepared by S. G. [illegible] & Co., druggists, 151 First street.

YOU SMOKE CABBAGE LEAVES?
[illegible] Tansill's Punch 5c cigars from [illegible] & Byerly, druggists, First and Main.

[illegible] by author of "She," just received at Ed [illegible] & Co.'s, Washington street. Price, 15c.

SUMMERS ITEMS.
[illegible] spring bees. George M. Parker, 121 [illegible] Trade supplied.

[illegible] Bronchial "Troches" will relieve [illegible] Asthma, Catarrh and Throat Diseases.

[illegible] T. Aier to Jones, of Salem, pronounces [illegible] Cure for Catarrh most charming in its [illegible]

[illegible] the best Sewing Machine in the world, [illegible] Sewing Machine store, 147 Third st., [illegible] the Domestic and Household. [illegible] All others follow.

THE VIENNA,
[illegible] leads all for Lunches and Oysters.
Mark & Jorgensen,
[illegible] Lager Saloon, Bottlers for Jos. Schlitz [illegible] E. Weinhard Lager Beer.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MUST BRING SUIT IN EQUITY.—Judge Shattuck yesterday in the case of the Portland Savings bank vs. the Willamette Steam Mills and Lumbering Manufacturing company found for the defendants for costs and disbursements. Plaintiffs, as assignees of D. P. Thompson, sued to recover on a note for some $6000 salary due Mr. Thompson as president and general manager of the mills for a period of several years. The salary of $250 a month was fixed by the board of directors while E. S. Kearney was receiver of the Holladay estate, and was continued during Mr. Thompson's term. He did not, however, draw his salary as general manager and president of the Willamette mills monthly, and not until his retirement as receiver in the Holladay estate, when he drew his personal note for the full amount and negotiated it with the Portland Savings bank. Payment was refused by the Willamette Steam Mills company and suit instituted by the bank to recover. Judge Shattuck held in effect that the note was not a valid one, inasmuch as it was not countersigned by the secretary of the Willamette Steam Mills company, and also that it did not bear the corporate seal. Also that it was a matter of equity for the court that appointed the receiver in the Holladay case to decide what his compensation as president and manager of the Willamette Steam Mills company should be. This means that Mr. Thompson must bring a suit in equity before Judge Stearns.

BONANZA MINE.—From a private letter to a gentleman in this city, from Mr. James Steel, who has been absent at his mine in Baker county for two weeks, an OREGONIAN reporter gleaned the following items: "There is about 1000 feet of tunnels run together with three or four 100-foot shafts. A large quantity of good paying ore is shown to exist in the mine. I have no doubt there is $150,000 in sight from the present developments and believe the ore will continue to improve as lower levels are reached. There has been some difficulty in getting the mill and concentrator into satisfactory working, but everything seems to work all right now. The mill has a capacity of twenty-five tons in twenty-four hours. We expect the ore to run $25 to the ton. It will cost $4 per ton to obtain and work it. I have no doubt the Bonanza will soon become one of the best pieces of property in Oregon."

STEAMBOATS LIBELED.—Tuesday Deputy U. S. Marshal Ross, says the *Astorian*, libeled the steamer Gov. Newell, on the Walluski, at Mayor Trullinger's railroad camp, at the instance of Capt. James Cox, who sues for wages as master, to the amount of $8000. Bonds will be furnished for the release of the boat. The case will come up before Judge Deady on the 4th of next month. When the river steamer City of Salem landed at her wharf in Salem Tuesday night about 9 o'clock she was boarded by Deputy U. S. Marshal E. D. Curtis and libeled upon papers issued out of the U. S. circuit court. The captain or owners were ordered to appear before Judge Deady on the 4th of April. Just what was the immediate cause of the libel could not be learned, but it is a continuation of the trouble between the Capitol Flouring Mills company and Wm. Reid, who are joint owners of the boat.

THE INVESTIGATION.—Yesterday the court of inquiry was in session and the investigation of the disaster to the launch New York resumed. Capt. Hoben, of the British bark Andreta, who was an eye witness of the accident, gave his testimony. Two of the passengers on the New York—Eugene Daniels and George Betz—were also examined. These witnesses stated that after backing up Capt. Smith did everything in his power to keep the bow of the steamer into the current, but the latter was too strong and swung him down upon the cable. There is one more witness, Oliver C. Baker, who took a life preserver and swam ashore, and his testimony will be taken to-day. The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

LARGE SALMON SHIPMENTS.—On Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of this week the Northern Pacific Express company carried out of Portland thirty tons of fresh salmon, an average of ten tons a day. Yesterday the shipments dropped off, and only five tons were taken out. The salmon were destined for New York, Chicago, St. Paul and Denver. As every one out here knows, the first run of salmon are always the best, and never were finer ones caught than those taken this week. Rains late last week swelled the tributaries of the Columbia, "riling" the waters of the latter just enough to induce the royal chinook to run up. With bright weather, the river is getting clear again, and no salmon are expected until the next hard rain.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Wm. L. Bodle, of Carlton, Yamhill county, died suddenly at his home Tuesday, of heart disease. It seems that Mr. Bodle was stricken down while at work putting in a gate upon his premises. The body was still warm, when discovered but no one saw him fall. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Bodle was a native of Ohio, aged 63 years, and leaves a most estimable wife, three sons and a daughter, Mrs. A. P. Wilson. He served through the army of the rebellion with distinction, and removed to Oregon from Nebraska for his health, about three years since. He was a member of Corinth Post, G. A. R., of Genoa, Nebraska.

THE FRUITFUL YAKIMA COUNTRY.—Mr. R. B. Kinne, of North Yakima, has been in the city for several days. He gives glowing descriptions of the Yakima valley and the Yakima country generally. He says that watermelons, sweet potatoes, yams, peanuts, tobacco, sorghum, and even cotton, have been successfully cultivated there, and asserts that peaches, grapes, apricots, pomegranates, prunes, etc., are successfully grown as far north as the mouth of the Wenatchee river, where there are several fine orchards. The winter has been exceedingly mild and the loss in stock will not reach more than 5 per cent., inclusive of all animals.

DOGS ARE STILL "FERÆ NATURÆ."—In Justice Tuttle's court yesterday Pauline Maudens was tried and acquitted on a charge of stealing a dog from her former husband Antone Maudens. As the statute provides that a dog is not personal property and therefore cannot be a subject of larceny, the complaint was modified to charge her with stealing the collar, but even this did not stick. During the session of the legislature of 1885 a bill was passed making a canine personal property, but it failed to become a law for want of an enacting clause. At the last session of the legislature an attempt to pass a like bill failed.

"ROBERT EMMET."—This evening, at the Casino opera house, the great historical drama of "Robert Emmet" will be presented, under the auspices of the Irish American Dramatic society of Portland. The performance will commence at 8 o'clock sharp. The piece has been judiciously cast and thoroughly rehearsed under competent management. An excellent rendition may be looked for by the public. General admission 50 cents, reserved seats $1. Box sheet open at McKercher & Thompson's store.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL BALL.—This evening the old pioneer Irish organization, the Portland Hibernian Benevolent society, will give their twenty-seventh anniversary ball at Turn halle. Splendid music has been engaged for the occasion. The management of the affair has been entrusted to competent committees. Nothing has been omitted which can contribute to the success and pleasure of the ball. Already a large number of tickets have been sold and a crowded hall may be confidently expected.

PAINTIN' THE TOWN.—Dick Collins, an employe of the Electric Light company, and a young fellow named Edward Cavanaugh broke a window in Mary Cook's place on Fourth street at 1:30 this morning by putting their fists through the glass just because they felt like it. Policeman Beyer says that only a few minutes before Cavanaugh turned over a packing case in front of J. Selling & Co.'s store. Cavanaugh and Collins were arrested by policemen Smith and Holsapple.

EFFORT FOR PARDON.—An effort is being made to obtain the pardon of James Hayden from the penitentiary. Hayden was the partner of Bruce Creighton, and in 1883 was sent up for ten years for robbing Pittinger & Weatherød's store in Hillsboro, and stealing a lot of watches. Creighton was pardoned by Gov. Moody, and it is thought that on this account it is only fair that Hayden be released.

LARCENY ALSO.—George Hanlan, the young boy fined in the police court yesterday for being on the streets at unlawful hours, is also accused of the larceny of ten copies of the *Sunday Mercury* last January, and on this charge will have a hearing to-day. Hanlan's father is a hard-working, industrious man. The authorities are not disposed to be harsh on the boy, although they state he has been guilty of numerous pilferings.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—A special meeting of the board of police commissioners was held yesterday, Messrs. Cardwell and Bourne present. Policeman C. P. Elwanger tendered his resignation, which was accepted, to take effect at once. The resignation of H. M. Hudson was taken from the table and accepted. He was then appointed a regular policeman. Adjourned.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE.—The central committee of the State Prohibition Amendment league meets to-day in the board of trade rooms at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE ROW AT THE ASYLUM.—A few days back we quoted from the Salem *Statesman* a statement to the effect that the board of asylum commissioners had exonerated Frazier and Cooke, parties to the recent row at the asylum, accepted their resignations and declined to confirm the action of Dr. Josephi. The *Statesman*, again referring to this matter in its issue of yesterday, says: "It is denied that it was the intention of the board of asylum commissioners to exonerate E. J. Frazier and Clinton Cooke when they accepted their resignations. When the resignations were presented to the board the matter was referred to Dr. Josephi, and he consented that their resignations be accepted, provided they should date from the time they were discharged by him. And so the matter rests."

A BIG ENTERPRISE.

Reaching Out to the Great Northwest.

A copy of the Philadelphia *Times* before us contains a full page statement showing the rapid growth of an institution in that city which has been organized scarcely a year. This is the Solicitors's Company, and their enterprise is shown in the article referred to, which is profusely illustrated, with a map of Oregon and Washington. The offices are in Philadelphia and at 29 Stark street, this city, the latter being even more pretentious than the one in the "City of Brotherly Love." Certificates, seals, etc. From the introductory we glean the following:

That there is nothing so successful as success was perhaps never better illustrated than by the Solicitor's Company of this city. From its inception the company was an assured success, and its organization was as phenomenal as its development has been rapid. In a city like Philadelphia, where conservatism is the rule of capitalists, a company that had to refuse applications for shares of its stock must have been organized on a solid basis and backed by wealth and influence. Yet such is the experience of the Solicitors' Company, which, though only nine months old, is already doing a business far in excess of the greatest expectations of its organizers.

The idea of organizing the company was conceived in the fall of 1885 by George and William Wagner, sons of old Charles Wagner, who for many years conducted the law and conveyancing business at 313 North Sixth street, where the sons now carry on the business. Their idea was to start a corporation that could do the same kind of business they were doing, only on a more extensive scale. In developing this conception they conferred freely with Alexander M. Fox and Franklin A. Comly, lifelong friends of their father, and from them received valuable aid in the inception of their work. Later on they were joined by J. Carroll McCaffrey, a well-known Walnut street lawyer; Richard W. Clay, also a lawyer, a son of the late Joseph A. Clay, Esq., and Richard S. Hunter, the present solicitor of the company. These five gentlemen came together in the middle of January of last year. Knowing there was a large field for investments in Western and Southern mortgages, which had been but little developed in Philadelphia, and being granted extensive privileges by the act of 1874 and its supplements, they drew up an outline for a title, trust, collection and investment company.

The board of directors is composed of men who stand pre-eminent in their professions and enterprises, embracing as it does such names as Charles T. Parry, of the firm of Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co., proprietors of the Baldwin locomotive works; William Hacker; Lewis H. Redner, a well known conveyancer on Walnut street; H. Crawford Coates, a retired capitalist. Mr. Coates was also the first man to conduct Livingstone into the heart of Africa. William B. Scott, of the large coal-operating firm of John C. Scott & Sons and a director in the Independence National bank; Henry W. Brown, a prominent fire insurance man and real estate operator, who erected the building occupied by the company and who is largely interested in real estate in the heart of the city; Justice Cox, Jr., head of the large iron brokerage firm of Justice Cox, Jr., & Co., who are agents for the Catasauqua Iron company; William T. Tiers, a well known tea merchant, largely interested in real estate; John M. Shrigley, at one time connected with the large tool works of Bement & Co., but who retired two years ago with a fortune; James Ault, now operating a broker's office on Wall street, New York, but for many years a resident of Philadelphia and a member here of the firm of Grant & Ault and who has spent a number of years in the investment business; William L. Wagner, one of the projectors of the company, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, son of the late Theodore Cuyler, who was at the time of his death the leader of the Philadelphia bar. Mr. Cuyler has developed a business of his own—that of representing a number of foreign capitalists who are making and have made investments in this country. In attending to this business he has traveled extensively throughout the West and gained a vast experience, which is exceedingly valuable to the company. He is also a director of the Equitable Life insurance company of New York.

The list of stockholders, though small, is exceedingly strong.

Referring to the Portland office it has this to say:

SELECTING THE TERRITORY.

The Northern Pacific region seemed to offer greater advantages than any portion of the middle West. But few companies were in operation there and there was a demand for money. In considering the best way of accomplishing the intention of the company it was decided not to purchase investments from another company already doing business there, but to place them directly by one of their own officials, who would in every case personally examine the security offered for the loan. It was also decided that the western manager should not be compensated by a commission on the amounts placed by him, but by a fixed salary, to be increased in the future as his business developed, he being judged not only by the amount of his business, but principally by the nature of the securities.

For this important position the company secured the services of J. Carroll McCaffrey, one of the projectors and directors of the company, he being at the same time one of its largest stockholders. Mr. McCaffrey's experience as a real estate lawyer and conveyancer had been very extensive and his judgment on real estate was considered good by those capable of judging. He was, of course, unacquainted with values in the region to which he was going, but being thoroughly grounded on the principles of his profession it was deemed that in a comparatively short time he would be enabled to place his loans with care and to the benefit of the company. He removed to Portland, Oregon, last summer, established an office and set to work to learn values in the region.

A CAREFUL EXAMINATION.

He spent three months carefully examining the records of the recent sales before placing a loan. All the blanks, bonds, mortgages and other papers used in both Oregon and Washington territory have been submitted to the judgment of the best legal talent in the region. These mortgages are payable in gold, both principal and interest, which, though a matter of no moment now, may become so in the future. They bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent., and both interest and principal are payable at the home office in Philadelphia and guaranteed absolutely by the company, which agrees to pay the interest when it is due and to continue payment until the principal is fully paid.

The mortgages generally run for five years, though the guaranty provides that the company may extend the time two years should the necessity arise. The valuation placed upon these mortgaged lands is in all cases the price which the property would bring at sheriff's sale, not the value that might be realized under favorable circumstances by private sale. By the company's regulations not more than 40 per cent. of this valuation can be loaned upon the property, though in some cases when property is of a special value and likely to increase rapidly a fittingly larger sum may be loaned, though as a rule the amount loaned is rather less than more than the prescribed limit.

Mr. McCaffrey has already placed a

QUARTER MILLION OF DOLLARS

In the Northwest in the four months past. Some forty resident agents have been appointed in the various cities whose business passes through the Portland office.

The statement closes with a lengthy description of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, which is very flattering to this section, which will be of great service in attracting attention to the Northwest. To-morrow the president of the company, Mr. Frederick S. Dickson, is expected to arrive here via the overland route, and a good report of this favored section we may anticipate through him.

REVOLUTION IN BILLIARDS.

It has been a long time since we have had a "boom" in billiards. In years gone by match games occurred almost weekly, in which Josh Davies and other local players took part, and the famous players who have entertained lovers of the game in this city were Joe Dion and Rudolphe. There is to be a revival, and no less a personage than W. R. F. Lowry, the billiard expert of San Francisco, is to bring about the revolution in billiards. This gentleman has closed a contract with the proprietors of the well known Brunswick billiard rooms whereby he will take the management of these parlors, beginning to-day. He has inaugurated a system which will be entirely new and which promises to give universal satisfaction to players. The prices will be regulated by the hour, and pool games charged for on a different and more satisfactory scale. The tables are in perfect order now, but improvements will be introduced from time to time. On April 1 the hall will be renovated and otherwise made attractive. Mr. Lowry will be pleased to cross cues with our local experts at any time, and interesting games may be witnessed daily in consequence. The Brunswick will be the resort in the future for lovers of the popular game of billiards.

MILITIA CHAPLAIN APPOINTED.

HEADQ'RS 1ST INF., 2D BRIG., O. S. M.,
PORTLAND, March 9.

General Order No. 4.]

The Rev. George W. Foote is hereby appointed regimental chaplain, subject to the approval and commission of his excellency, the governor, with rank of captain, to date from March 9, 1887.

By order LIEUT.-COL. MERRILL.
E. R. ADAMS, 1st Lieut. and Act. Adjt.

Handsome Presents Given Away.

Our system of giving presents with our goods is done in the spirit of liberality and to still further advertise our numerous stores and distribute our teas and coffees, so that their merits may be known. Considering the magnitude of our business, having now thirty retail branch stores, it is easily seen that a small percentage of profit in our enormous sales amply pays us and enables us to deal more liberally with our customers than any other house can possibly do. Great Eastern Tea company, 223 First street and 53 Washington street. The largest importers and retailers on the coast, depot for fine teas, coffees, extracts, spices and baking powder. Call and give us a trial.

A Rare Opportunity.

To accommodate the many patients and persons wishing to consult with and receive medical and surgical treatment from DR. LIEBIG & CO., the renowned San Francisco specialists of the Liebig Dispensary they will open offices for one month, from March 11th, 1887, at Knickerbocker house, on Washington street, between Third and Fourth streets. *Consultation free.*

AMONG THE RAILWAYS.

Another Important Resignation from the O. R. & N. Co.

Talk About Another Railroad from the Columbia River to Puget Sound—Local News Notes.

The resignation of Manager Prescott of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company was accompanied by the resignation of Mr. H. S. Rowe, superintendent of the company. This action has occasioned no little surprise, and is regarded as "meaning something." Of one thing the public may be assured—it was not a case of being "requested to resign," and the probability is that the directors will insist on both remaining. Some well informed men are of the opinion that Messrs. Prescott and Rowe have in contemplation some transportation scheme which will be inimical to the O. R. & N., and that they deem it dishonorable to perfect the scheme while in the service of the O. R. & N. Each of the gentlemen was questioned upon this point and each gave positive denial. Both said that they intended to remain permanently in Portland, where they have property interests.

ANOTHER ROAD TO THE SOUND RUMORED.

There is reason to believe that a scheme is on foot to build a line from a point on the north bank of the Columbia river near Vancouver to Seattle, paralleling the Northern Pacific. Such a scheme has been rumored here for a week past, but it could not be traced to a reliable source. Yesterday an OREGONIAN reporter interviewed a gentleman not disconnected with railroad interests, who stated positively that another line would be built to the Sound, and that work would commence soon. The plan, he said, was to start at Vancouver and build north, keeping about eighteen miles to the East of the Northern Pacific, touching at Tacoma, and terminating at Seattle. A large ferry, similar to the Northern Pacific's transfer boat, would be put on to run between Vancouver and a point opposite, and a switch run to this point from the O. R. & N. Co.'s main line. He further stated that most of the capital required would be advanced by Portland men, and he named two capitalists who were indentified with the enterprise. Primarily, the road would be a local enterprise, but it would be the Union Pacific's outlet to the Sound.

THE SEASIDE TRAVEL.

Now that the Olympian has been leased to the Pacific Coast Steamship company for the summer, to run on the Alaska route the O. R. & N. have no special boat for the seaside travel, at least none that can compete in speed with the Telephone. There is the Alaskan lying at the boneyard in the same unfinished condition that she arrived from New York nearly three years ago. It will require the expenditure of $12,000 to $15,000 to put her in good running trim, and it may be that she will be fitted up for the Ilwaco and Clatsop route. This is one of the matters which will be brought to President Smith's notice when he comes out. If she is not fitted up the opposition boat will do the bulk of the seaside travel next summer, which will be very comfortable for Capt. U. B. Scott and Capt. J. H. D. Gray.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. John Donnelly of The Dalles, chief train dispatcher of the O. R. & N., is in the city.

Mr. H. H. Browning, superintendent of the Northern Pacific express, returned yesterday from a trip to Helena.

Mr. B. Campbell, general freight agent of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company, returns to-day from New York.

A representative of the Short Line stated yesterday that Elijah Smith, president of the O. R. & N., had left New York on the 15th for Portland, and that he would meet Charles Francis Adams, president of the Union Pacific, at Omaha, both gentlemen coming to Portland together, presumably to close the lease and look after the bridge and depots on this side.

R. L. VanDusen, chief clerk in the office of Otis Sprague, superintendent of the Pacific division of the Northern Pacific railroad, has resigned his position and will leave Tacoma in a few days for Birmingham, Ala. Mr. VanDusen's place in the superintendent's office will be filled by C. C. Padgett, who is now in Assistant General Manager Buckley's office.

NOTES.

The snow was three feet deep on a level at Heron yesterday, and melting fast.

The delayed Northern Pacific train is due here at 5 this morning with four days' mail.

An employment agency here sent 200 laborers this week to Eagle gorge, on the western slope of the Cascades, for the Northern Pacific.

A great deal of interest is felt here over the Northern Pacific directory meeting to-day, which will determine on the summer's "campaign."

Overland travel eastward is picking up. There were nineteen through passengers from Portland yesterday. Local travel on the O. R. & N. shows a handsome increase over February.

Remarked a prominent Northern Pacific man to an OREGONIAN reporter yesterday: "Mark this. Just so sure as the O. R. & N. is leased to the Union Pacific, just so sure will the Northern Pacific build down the north bank of the Columbia to Portland.

Two representatives of the Central Pacific have been in the city for the past week, studying the architecture of the O. & C. general offices at foot of F street. The employes in the building have made up their minds to work under new "bosses" about the 1st of July.

The cause of washouts on the Northern Pacific was ice in the rivers. When the warm weather came the ice gorged and the water backed up over the track, washing it out. It was not the extent of any one break, but numerous small washouts that gave so much trouble.

THE STAGE.

MANAGER GOLDSTEIN'S BENEFIT.—Saturday night, at the Casino, M. B. Goldstein, the popular operatic manager, receives a grand complimentary benefit, when an unusually attractive bill will be given, consisting of "Fun on the Bristol or "The Widow O'Brien," with James T. Kelly as the Widow O'Brien and Harry Brown as Jerry Thompson and Louis Dammasch as the count. The cast otherwise is a strong one. Among the volunteers who appear in the concert scene in the second act will be W. R. Steel, passenger agent of the Oregon Short Line, in banjo solos, Messrs. Meyer and Rosefeald, leading acrobats of the Portland Turn Verein, in ground and lofty tumbling. Mr. Goldstein has done much for the amusement seekers of Portland and is deserving of recognition.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Following Nellie Boyd at the New Market, will come Horace Erving's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company, who open Monday evening, the 21st inst. California exchanges speak well of the company, the scenery, the minstrel quartette and the transformation scene with which the play closes.

NELLIE BOYD.—A large audience greeted the Nellie Boyd company last night to witness the "Passion's Slave." To-morrow evening and the remainder of the week "Unknown" will be played.

A GENEROUS OFFER TO THE CITY.

The following remarkable communication was read before the city council last night:

We the undersigned made a proposition some time ago to sell to the city a street-sweeping machine. We have no use for it, not being in the business; neither have we any place to keep it, unless we rent or pay storage; and if the city intends to purchase we will sell our machine for $200. It cost us $1513, and if the city does not intend to purchase a machine we will make the city a present of our machine.

There is a new broom in it now and we have enough rattan on hand to make another broom, which we will throw in. Hoping that your honorable body will view this with favor, respectfully submitted. WATERFORD & CO.

This is the first instance on record where a man did not want to receive from the public crib all he thought he could get. Under the circumstances it would be the duty of the council to pass a resolution that "the city does not intend to purchase a machine."

PERSONAL.

Richard Smitten, manager for C. H. Dodd & Co. at Walla Walla, is in this city on a business trip.

John W. Mackay, the California millionaire, has written that he will come to Portland about the end of this month. His mission is not known to his agents here. Perhaps his visit is only for pleasure.

Mr. Frederick S. Dickson, president of the Solicitors' company, of Philadelphia, is expected to arrive to-morrow from the East. The success of the Western branch of the company under Mr. McCaffrey's management will no doubt give Mr. Dickson a very favorable opinion of this section and result in further investments through Eastern capitalists.

John Henry pleaded with Annella,
And all his passion tried to tell her.
She said, "John H., your words you waste,
Your teeth betray a want of taste,
Your breath offends me, so I say,
Use SOZODONT or stay away."

FACTS & FIGURES.

Portland to be the Actual Terminus of Three Transcontinental Railways.

A Position Occupied by No Other City on the Pacific Coast.

Over Five Million Dollars to be Expended in Improvements in Portland and Vicinity During the Current Year.

THE O. R. & N. LEASE HAS BEEN LEGALized by an act of the Oregon Legislature, and it is now an indisputable fact that Portland is to be the competing point and actual terminus of the three great transcontinental railway lines—the Union, Northern and Southern Pacific. This means increased business, increased wealth, increased population, and a rapid rise in city and suburban property, of which we have over 200 pieces, which we are offering at prices that will enable everyone to secure a home before the boom. In addition to our list of residence properties, we have a number of choice pieces of business property in Portland, East Portland, Albina and Salem, to which the attention of Eastern investors is called. If you want to secure a home and an independence at the same time through an investment in real estate, don't wait until Portland assumes the proportions of Kansas City, which it will in the course of five years, but make it at once, and thereby secure the benefit of the rise.

Below will be found a partial list of our property, the ownership of which is sure to enrich the lucky purchaser:

$175 WILL BUY A WELL-MATCHED SPAN of horses, one nine and the other five years old, perfectly sound and gentle; will work single, double, or under the saddle; can trot inside of four minutes; and one of them in particular can be driven by a child or lady with perfect safety; will be sold separate if desired. For particulars see HENNELLY, FLYNN & CO.

$120 EACH—TEN CHOICE LOTS IN THE district now being developed directly north of Albina; only twenty minutes' walk from the terminal works, and on the line of the proposed Albina and East Portland railway; terms, $20 down, balance in $10 monthly installments. For further particulars, see Hennelly, Flynn & Co., 127½ First st., over Merchants' National bank.

$2850—A BEAUTIFUL LOT 50x100 FEET on E street, in a desirable neighborhood; suitable for two nice dwellings; terms, $1000 down, balance in two years at 8 per cent.

$1600—BEAUTIFUL CORNER LOT IN the vicinity of Twentieth and G streets; street and sidewalk improved and street cars pass the property; also two or three good inside lots in same locality for $1500 each. Terms ½ half cash, balance on time at 10 per cent.

$5000 WILL BUY A CHOICE LOT IN THE heart of the city, containing two good dwellings, renting for an aggregate of $40 per month; street and sidewalk improved; the houses are insured for three years and in good repair. Terms ½ cash, balance in one or two years at ten per cent.

$900—A GOOD TWO STORY BUILDING IN the business center of the city, with long lease, and ground rent only $15 per mo.; now used as a blacksmith shop, which is partially sublet for $15; also two good sets of blacksmith tools.

$7500 WILL BUY THREE SPLENDID lots, 25x100 each in the business center of East Portland, containing a good business structure, now renting for a sum equal to 10 per cent. on the investment. Terms, one-half cash; balance in 5 years.

$4000 WILL PURCHASE A BEAUTIFUL quarter block on East Park street; street and sidewalk improved; can be made to pay 12 per cent. in rents alone.

A BARGAIN—A GOOD SECOND-class hotel, containing 25 well furnished rooms, and doing a splendid business; will sell furniture and good will and property if desired.

$4200 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT ON Eighth st., in a bon ton neighborhood, containing a story-and half hard-finished dwelling, with patent closets, sewer connections, etc. Terms: $1500 down, balance on time, at the option of purchaser. This property is located in a block that contains six dwellings, costing upwards of $4500 each.

$2100—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE ON O ST.; centrally located; lot 30x75; street and sidewalk improved; sewer connections, etc.; rents for $20; terms, one-half down, balance on time at 8 per cent.

$6500—LOT ON SEVENTH ST., 70x15, CONtaining two new modern-design seven-room cottages, with gas, water, etc.; houses rent for $25 each; dwellings cost $2900; also ground room for one more; this offer will pay 9 per cent., with a good prospect of the property doubling in value within one year.

$8100—CHOICE LOT ON WEST PARK st., containing two handsome two-story bay-window houses, renting for $30 each.

$13,000—CHOICE LOT, 25x100; CONtaining good two story brick on Front st.; rent equivalent to 8 per cent. on above sum, and property is sure to double in value within one year.

$1200—FIVE ACRES GOOD LEVEL GARden land, three miles from Stark-street ferry on Base Line road; terms, one-half cash, balance by June 1, 1888.

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE FARMS IN Washington and Marion counties, ranging in price from $500 to $5500.

A FEW CHOICE LOTS IN A DESIRABLE LOcality on Twenty-first street.

☞ For particulars, call on or address

HENNELLY, FLYNN & CO.,
Real Estate, Mining and Money Brokers,
127½ FIRST STREET
(Over Merchants' National Bank)

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St., Portland, Or.
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE—and retail dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.

[illegible]
[illegible]
Corner First and Morrison.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES
FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments, by UNCLE MYERS, the Great Oregon Money Lender, 163 First street.

SMOKERS READ AND HEED.
With every 25-cent purchase of Tansill's Genuine Punch Cigars, or of any other quality, you may guess at the number of seeds in our jar, and have your estimate recorded. For the twelve nearest guesses made before March 31 we will present twelve beautiful, valuable and useful gifts. See them! See them! No guesses on Sundays. Plummer & Byerley, Druggists and Chemists, 1st & Main

ALABASTINE
The improved Wall Finish, is no longer an experiment. All who have used it recommend it. Descriptive circulars and sample cards furnished on application.
F. E. BEACH & CO., Agts.

JEANNIE WINSTON
—USES—
WISDOM'S ROBERTINE
FOR THE COMPLEXION.
Manufactured by W. M. WISDOM,
Druggist, Portland, Or.

LIGHT OVERCOATS.
Some of our Spring Overcoats have arrived, and for Style, Quality and price have never been equaled in this market. See what we offer for $18.

A. Roberts
—THE—
Leading Clothier,
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND HATTER.
135 FIRST ST., COR. ALDER.

VITALIZED AIR!
NO PAIN, NO BAD EFFECTS
Breathe it for painless extraction of teeth. Sets of teeth $10 and $15. Filling at eastern prices. Work warranted. DR. CHAS. T. PREHN, Washington street, near First.

DR. F. W. PREHN.
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College. Sets of teeth $10 to $15. Filling at eastern prices. Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. All work warranted. Room 34, Union Block, Stark st.

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50c. For sale by all druggists.

1887. 1887.
[illegible]
NOW READY!
—AT—
[illegible]

We invite the public to call and examine our Elegant Stock of
[illegible]
Consisting of the Latest Styles and Colors of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Sack, Four-Button Cutaways, Prince Alberts and Walking Suits. We can show you over
1000 CHOICE PATTERNS!
TO SELECT FROM,
And at prices ranging from $6 00 to $28 00.

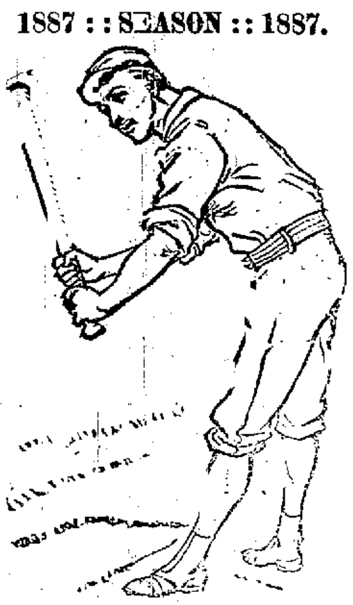
We also have a Complete Line of
Spring Overcoats
In the Very Latest Styles and Desirable Patterns. We guarantee a perfect fit.
Every Suit pressed free of charge before leaving the house.

In Boys' and Children's
CLOTHING!
We are Leaders.
Our spring stock consists of the Very Latest Novelties, and are sure to please you in style, quality and price.
Be sure to examine our New Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Our Assortment in Every Department the Largest to Select From. Our Prices Decidedly the Lowest.

[illegible]
185 AND 187 FIRST ST.
(Bet. Yamhill and Taylor.)
Through to 184 to 194 Second, and 27 to 83 Taylor streets.

GRAND
[illegible]
—FOR THE—
1887 :: SEASON :: 1887.



A. B. STEINBACH & CO.,
THE CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,
Cor. First and Morrison Sts., Portland,
—ANNOUNCE—
Monday, March 14th,
—AS THEIR—
Special Early Spring Opening.
For the convenience of those of our patrons who desire to make early preparations for the coming season, we have secured ADVANCE SHIPMENTS of our Spring Importations of
CLOTHING
Of which we cordially invite inspection. In these first arrivals will be found special styles and colors which it may be difficult to procure later in the season. We have a splendid line of
HIGH-CLASS NOVELTIES
In all goods appertaining to our line of business.
We request an inspection of our stock before making your purchases for the season.
We have the best arranged Country Order Department on the Pacific coast, and send full line of samples, with explicit rules for self-measurement, free to any address. Splendid Illustrated Catalogue sent free.
A. B. STEINBACH & CO.,
THE CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,
Corner First and Morrison Sts.

CITY TAXES.

THE TAX ROLL FOR 1887 IS NOW IN MY hands for collection, and all taxes assessed thereon must be paid at my office, No. 105 First street, within thirty days from this date, or the same will be returned as delinquent.

Portland, Feb. 10, 1887. D. C. McKERCHER, City Treasurer. 19fd

Dr. E. C. Brown, *Diseases of the Eye & Ear 169. 1st st.*

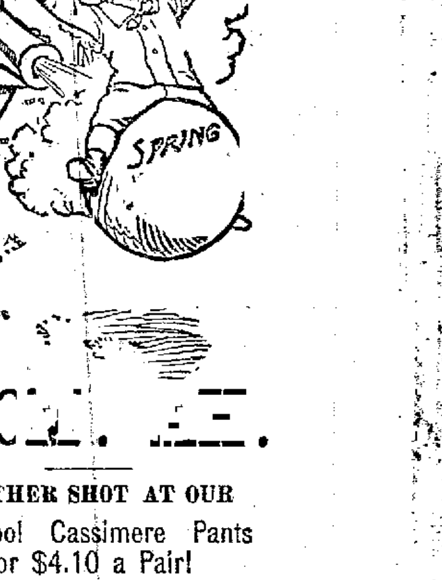
[illegible]
S. W. Cor. Third & Morrison.

Kid Gloves! Kid Gloves!

SPECIAL IMPORTATION
—OF—
KID GLOVES,
5 and 8 button lengths,
—IN ALL—
New Shades,
Embroidered and Plain.

[illegible]

KOHN,
THE CLOTHIER, HATTER AND MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner of Second and Morrison sts.



[illegible]

ANOTHER SHOT AT OUR
All-Wool Cassimere Pants for $4.10 a Pair!

Success having crowned the last sale of our All-Wool Cassimere Pants for $4.10 a pair, and the continued demands for them being made upon us daily, have induced us ONCE MORE to offer to our patrons and the public another opportunity of securing these rare bargains of our ALL-WOOL CASSIMERE PANTS for $4.10 a Pair.

STILL ANOTHER CHANCE
To save money by buying one of our STYLISH SOFT OR STIFF HATS at prices fully, FIFTY PER CENT. LESS than former figures.

Our New Spring Stock of Spring Overcoats and Hats, Children's Suits, Scarfs and Shirts are arriving daily, and offered at prices Lower than any previous season

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

KOHN [illegible] AND HATTER
COR. 2ND & MORRISON STS.

[illegible]
More New Goods in every departm't, a few of which are
ELEGANT
Silk Lace Robes
THE CHOICEST
Silk & Wool Suitings
Ever shown in this market.
Embroideries in White & Fancy.
IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.
[illegible]
In all the New Colorings.
John Cran & Co

EVERDING & FARREL,
Wholesale and Retail
FEED & GROCERIES!
TIMOTHY AND CLOVER SEED!
LAND PLASTER.
NO. 140 FRONT ST.

MANLY VIGOR lost through errors or bad practices, may be perfectly regained by the new Craigie Rectal Pearls. Send for our new illustrated "Guide to Health." Absolute secrecy. Address the Craigie Medical Clinic, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

FOR THE FINEST GLASS OF BEER IN THE city, go to Frank Keller, First and Flanders.

DR. NEWCASTLE DENTIST, EAST ern prices 171 st.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON.

John Lady and L Dehrshmutt killed a large gray wolf last week near Sheridan It was quite an object of interest to those who had never seen one

Salem *Statesman* Mrs Salomia Brower was Tuesday examined by Drs Carpenter and Rowland before Judge Shaw as to her mental condition, and was by them declared to be insane Mrs Brower is 68 years old, and old age and general debility has thrown her off her mental balance.

Gov Pennoyer has during the past week made the following appointments of notaries public W G Jennie, Portland D B Rees, Union, J Walton, Eugene City, H H Buddy, Portland J H Revenue, Sandy, Clackamas county, R L Durham. Bruce L. Carr L M Parrish Portland Henry Wade, Gardiner, James S Reed, Portland

It is reported, says the *Astorian*, that the prospecting force of men on Lewis and Clarke s engaged in selecting suitable rock for the jetty, have been discharged. It is in contemplation to shortly place a corps of engineers in the field to make a preliminary survey for a line of railroad from Fort Stevens to a suitable point on the Lewis and Clarke s

Astorian Several canneries are busy making cans, and a considerable amount of gear is being put in readiness, though it is probable little will be done in the way of catching fish for five weeks yet The April fishing is particularly destructive to gear and otherwise unsatisfactory, and the tendency every season is to push the beginning of the season toward the 1st of May

The sheep law, which has practically been a dead letter upon the statute books it appears is to be enforced Monday says the Albany *Herald* the freight agent of the O & C at this place received orders not to accept any sheep for shipment until they had been inspected and a certificate of their being free from disease had been signed by the sheep inspector This observance of the law is likely to cause hardship as a car load of sheep offered for shipment on Tuesday was obliged to await the appointment of an inspector, or the bringing of the [illegible] appointed inspector from the southern part of the county.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

Only 237 names of voters have been registered at Tacoma for the coming municipal election there

Mrs W G Latimer, an estimable lady of North Seattle, died there Monday She was buried Tuesday.

Judge R A Jones, the newly appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Washington territory, opened a term of court at Whatcom

Monday a heavy southeaster prevailed at Port Townsend, greatly discommoding shipping interests and highly appreciated by the steam tugs

Willis Boatman, Warren J. Boatman and A. J Coy, of Puyallup valley, contracted with A. C Campbell, of Puyallup, to deliver to him 30,000 pounds of this year's hops at 15 cents per pound.

Monday, says a Seattle exchange, there were four men in the Seattle chain gang—one Indian, one half-breed, one old chronic drunk and a young fellow who was caught making love to a maiden of the forest and arrested for vagrancy

The annual inspection and muster of the National guard of Washington took place Tuesday evening at the armory building. Adjutant Gen Rose G O'Brien was the mustering officer Gov Watson C Squire and staff were in attendance

Capt John Baker, who commanded the ship John Rosenfeld when she was wrecked on Saturna island about a year ago, will be placed in command of the ship Sargent, which will be brought from New York to engage in the coal trade between Nanaimo and San Francisco.

Miss Dora Horton, daughter of Julius Horton, and niece of Dexter Horton, the Seattle banker, was married at the residence of her parents on the Duwamish river, Tuesday afternoon, to Mr. Frank Hall The happy couple will spend their honey moon on British soil

According to the Tacoma *News* there has been paid out by that city since July 1, 1886, and up to March 1, 1887, the following amounts For general purposes $14 202 51, repair of roads $5,227 67, improving and laying out new streets $45,160 37, salaries of officers $8,033 80, total $72,623 75 There are now street improvements under way and contemplated, which are to be finished by the end of this fiscal year, that will cost about $40,000

The Indians on the Squaxin reservation hold a monthly term of court for the purpose of adjudicating matters between the Indians there The court is composed of three judges and a clerk and it has arrived at such a point of dispute in several cases, that Superintendent Eells, of the Puyallup agency was sent for Tuesday evening Mr Eells left Tacoma for the reservation for a few days, when he will act as the supreme court, and decide all matters in dispute in the court below

Tuesday afternoon at Seattle Will Lindsley and Chas F Ward, two young men, were thrown from a wagon The horses took fright and started to run, throwing both the men out Lindsley was caught by the feet in the front spring and dragged underneath the wagon nearly to Front street before the horses were stopped He was badly bruised up and received a small cut on his forehead, but was able to get up and walk home Mr Ward was more seriously injured When thrown from the wagon he struck upon his head and left shoulder, knocking the shoulder out of joint and cutting a large gash in his head Ward's wounds were dressed The surgeon says he will be around in about two weeks Lindsley is not seriously injured, but pretty badly bruised up, and will not be able to do much for a few days

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Salmon are reported to have commenced running in the Fraser river

The panther shot by Mr John Weir at Metchosin last week, is generally considered the largest ever brought to Victoria, its weight being 136 pounds

The revenue collected by the provincial government from the New Westminster district for the half year ending December 31, 1886, was $24 817 74 This is the largest amount collected from any district in the province

Monday morning Digby Palmer, an old and highly esteemed citizen well known in musical and other circles in Victoria, died at St. Joseph's hospital, where he had been a patient for a short time His death was not unexpected, for it was known during the last few days that his end was fast approaching He came to Victoria in the early sixties. He was bandmaster for a number of years to the East India company

In speaking of the blockade on the Canadian Pacific railroad, the Victoria *Times* of Monday says Superintendent Abbott is perfectly sanguine that the track would be in shape to send a train through to-day Monday) and regularly thereafter The main trouble has been on the Illecillewaet river The roadbed is undisturbed From the mountain sides slides have taken place, depositing on the track snow, ice gravel and rock, which has to be shoveled out inch by inch and carried away by construction trains A bridge was seriously damaged but is all right again The slides beyond Moody to Kamloops are not worth mentioning A large force of men are at work in the mountains

STOCK AND RANGE.

Fossil Journal

From a reliable gentleman at Monument, Grant county, Or, the following items in regard to the stock interest in that section of the country are learned

The loss in sheep was about 25 per cent. in that country The loss was due to lack of feed generally The principal losses in sheep so far as obtained were as follows Wm Welsh lost 1500 out of 7000 head Rock Bros lost 2500 out of 6000 G W McHaley lost 1500 out of 4000 Henry Welsh having some feed, only lost 500 out of 4000, Lawrence Swick lost 800 out of 2100 Arthur Hamilton, son of Senator Hamilton, lost 1500 out of 2600, John Carey lost 1000 out of 3000 There was no loss of horses more than would occur from old age, etc., at any season of the year

About (not over) 5 per cent. of the cattle died Fry Wilson wintered 500 head of cattle and only lost 15 head, two of which were drowned in crossing the John Day on the ice He gathered up the poor old cows and calves and fed them The rest wintered on the range These figures will certainly discourage men from running large bands of sheep without providing feed, for more reasons than one

FARM NOTES.

Farmers in the vicinity of Central Point, Jackson county, have commenced plowing and will get in a large crop, notwithstanding the delay on account of bad weather

Pine creek beats the world for fruit and vegetables says the Fossil *Journal*. The largest peaches, the largest plums, the largest cabbage, the largest carrots, the largest beets and the largest melons this quill shover ever saw, smelt or tasted came from Pine creek. Think of a cabbage head weighing thirty-four pounds of beets and carrots from twenty to thirty pounds and three feet long, resembling cord wood stacked up, of watermelons so long that a quarter of a melon fills a Siwash so full that he grunts, of peaches like gloriamundi apples in Web Foot.

RAILROAD BOLTS.

Kittitas Localizer The track upon the west side is about six and one-half miles from the west portal of the tunnel. The soft weather at the frost during the past week caused the snow to settle a great deal and in many places snow slides blockaded the track, making the train service rather irregular between Cle-el-um and Martin

Says the Palouse City *News* Engineer Lewis and crew are working away on the S & P line below town The weather has been very unfavorable, but they put in every possible moment

Up to March 10, the following progress on the Stampede tunnel is reported East end, heading, 1098 feet, east end, breast, 1836 feet west end, heading, 1921 feet west end, breast, 1877 feet

The graders will probably be at work before many days on the Spokane & Palouse City railroad The snow is all gone and the frost is entirely out of the ground, hence we may expect to see the dirt fly

Work is now progressing at the front, says a Tacoma paper, and men are returning to the scene of the construction of the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific route Workmen are daily leaving for Eagle Gorge

Snohomish *Eye* F H Whitworth and E Thorn, of Seattle, who are connected with the engineer corps of the Seattle & Bellingham Bay Railroad company, spent several days in Snohomish and vicinity this week, "getting the lay of the land"

Tacoma *Ledger* H S Huson, division engineer, and Superintendent C S Prowell left Ellensburg, 10 A M last Monday for Tacoma, arriving at Eagle Gorge (fifty miles from Tacoma) the same evening and at Tacoma the next day This is making pretty good time, considering there is a gap of fourteen miles between the ends of the track

Port Townsend *Call* There is hardly a doubt but that now the British Columbia & Seattle railroad will be built at an early day Mr Cameron, the largest owner in the franchise is negotiating with the Canadian Pacific for the sale of a large portion of his interest to that company Should this sale be an accomplished fact, then look for lively times during the next year

Articles of incorporation will soon be filed for the Umpqua Valley & Salt Lake narrow gauge railroad The object of this road is to connect with the Umpqua river and Drain railroad near Elkton, and from there to open up a branch into the coal and iron mines of Camas valley, as well as to utilize the large lumber interest of that section, and from here to open a line to Salt Lake to connect with the Denver & Rio Grande at Salt Lake, so as to have a continuous narrow gauge system from Denver to tidewater

INDIAN CHIEF'S SPEECH

GARRY, THE UPPER SPOKANE CHIEFTAIN, HAS A CHARACTERISTIC TALK TO THE INDIAN COMMISSION

The other day Garry, the chief of the Upper Spokane Indians, delivered a touching address to the Indian commission, which was in session at Spokane Falls After some matters had been explained to him, and he fully understood the object of the commission, Chieftain Garry said

It is the piece of land that Louis sold that our father claim. We had lines, Coeur d'Alene lines, Colvilles had lines, all bad lines That was the land that the Indians claim The Indians were not sorry then, but now they are very pitiful. Now we are talking about this land we have just marked off Washington's people are thick, but this is my land Washington never gave us a bit for it. All nations have been paid, but we never received a bit. Now we are talking about this land This is all I want. I am getting old The English and Americans should have shown us how to read and write, then we should have brains Jesus Christ told us to read

Jesus Christ wants us to read the New Testament What I want is to take the land that is marked out, and all the white man's land is 160 acres. That is what I want. I don't want to leave my country. Don't want to be all the while an Indian That is what I want. I want my people to sweat and take the white man's and God Almighty's law, and when Jesus Christ comes down—that is all what I want. That is my heart Take the white man's law If any man murders take the white man's law

Then we will all be fixed That is my heart. What I want is for my children to take what Jesus Christ says. They will be there, when Jesus Christ comes and when the white man talks, I won't be because I am too old Now, when Jesus Christ came down he died for the sake of us, and that is what we want We stayed Indians too long After we die those who are good go to heaven those who are bad go to hell when Jesus Christ comes he will find us here and he will part us He will take those of us who are good up to heaven with him, and send those who are bad to hel

WHY THEY WERE DISCHARGED

AN EXPLANATION GIVEN IN REGARD TO THE ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF OPIUM

Several days since the mate, steward and another officer were discharged from the steamer Emma Hayward, and new men employed in their places One of the steamboat men, in speaking of the matter to a reporter of the Seattle *Post Intelligencer*, says

"You see, certain persons on the steamers plying between Tacoma and Victoria are in the opium smuggling business They found it very easy to get the stuff to Tacoma, but there was no sale for it there, and as there are two or three inspectors and a deputy collector at that point, they found it very difficult to ship the stuff undetected to Portland. In order to get around that difficulty they arranged to place the stuff in charge of certain officers on the Hayward, while the boats lay side by side at Tacoma, who carried it to Olympia, where there was no customs officer, and from which point the opium could be shipped to Portland or San Francisco without fear of detection "

All went well till recently, when one morning the watchman on the Pacific neglected to call the mate at the time appointed for him to get up, and when reprimanded by the captain the mate laid the blame to the watchman This led to bad feeling between the mate and watchman, and the latter, to get even, gave away to the captain, in the presence of a customs officer, the whole opium scheme, and proved the truth of his assertion by pointing out ten pounds of smuggled opium in the mate's bunk.

"This opium was seized by Deputy Collector Price, who had just been appointed to that position at Olympia. The exposition of this illegal business, as I told you on the start, led to the summary dismissal from the company's employ of the mate, steward and one or two other employes on the Hayward "

SKELETON FOUND

A MYSTERY WHICH REMAINS UNSOLVED—BONES OF A CHILD ACCIDENTALLY DISCOVERED

A few days ago one of Casey Officer's boys discovered the skeleton of a child under a high cliff just across the river from Mr Officer's ranch in Grant county In speaking of the ghastly find the Grant county *News* says

The skeleton was entire and well preserved, the ligaments holding all the bones together From the shape of the head it is supposed to have been a white child, but how long it has lain there, or how it came to be there, will doubtless remain a mystery

One plausible theory advanced is that during the Indian raid in the summer of 1878 the red demons murdered a family of emigrants and captured the child which afterwards made its escape and perished From the appearance of the teeth, etc., the child is not supposed to have been over 10 years of age

Those who may be acquainted with the topography of that portion of the country will remember that it is very broken, the high table lands being seamed by deep ravines, leaving high bluffs and almost perpendicular walls fronting the river, between these gulches On one of these bluffs, under a shelving rock, in sight of Mr. Officer's house, the body was found

Had anyone wandered from the hills above down to this bench, or bluff, and seen the house below, their only object would be to gain their friendly shelter, especially if they were in trouble It being impossible to descend the cliff, one would have to go back a quarter or perhaps a half a mile in order to reach one of the gulches leading down to the river A child would hardly reason thus, but would very naturally lie down and die, alone and unattended by a mother's loving care

FROZEN TO DEATH

AN OLD COMOX SETTLER FOUND DEAD IN HIS CABIN

An old settler, commonly known as Auger Thompson, who is an old resident of Comox and lived in a small cabin two miles from any other settler, a few days ago was found dead in his cabin, ten miles from the wharf, says a recent number of the Victoria *Colonist*

Horace Smith called at the cabin, and not receiving an answer to his knock, opened the door and discovered the old man lying on the floor It is supposed that he either died from heart disease or became too ill to cook his food and died from starvation There was a good stock of provisions on hand, which proves that it must have been from sudden or severe illness that he died Scattered around him on the floor was his stock of poultry, frozen to death.

He had evidently opened a small door from the cabin to the chicken house during the cold weather, and they died from cold and hunger with their owner It is not known how long the old man lay there dead, as his cabin was out of the way and infrequently called at, but it is thought that he must have been dead at least a month. His body when discovered was thawing out and presented a ghastly appearance.

The deceased was always considered slightly deranged, and about four years ago he left Comox and proceeded to England Returning, he assumed the name of Ousbough and endeavored to induce his old acquaintances to believe that he was an altogether different individual He was about 45 years of age and a native of Yorkshire, England

A HAPPY REUNION

Tacoma Ledger March 16

There was a happy reunion of families on Tuesday, at Port Townsend It was reported early in the morning that the tug Mogul was towing in a big ship heavy laden The Carondelet had been out [illegible] days from Liverpool and was expected every day Capt. J. H. Stetson, brother of the commander of the Carondelet, went out in the steam launch Little Joe and before the big ship had anchored the two brothers who had not seen each other for years, and Capt J H Stetson's son, the mate of the ship, were embracing each other

After the usual custom house inspection, Capt W H Stetson of the ship, went ashore to meet his wife, who left Liverpool after his departure came across the ocean by steamer, and has since been until recently visiting friends in Maine The first part of the voyage of the Carondelet was so stormy that she was obliged to put back to Holyhead. After her departure from there she met with a succession of gales in the North Atlantic of which [illegible] heavy seas broke in her hatches and compelled Capt Stetson to go to Madeira for repairs Sailing from there on the 11th of November the voyage around the Horn and up coast proved a pleasant one The Carondelet discharges 400 tons of freight at Port Townsend, which will be bonded and then comes to this city

LOVE AND ELOPEMENT

A few days ago a case of love and elopement among the Indians camped on Hangman, Spokane county, came to light It seems a maid of tender years and a brawny warrior of the tribe became deeply enamored of each other but on account of the youthfulness of the girl, she being only 13 years of age the stern parents objected to matrimony Following a custom long in vogue among the white people the young couple met secretly at an appointed trysting place, and when their plans were fully matured and the girl induced to leave her mother, the couple skipped for parts unknown The startling elopement took place last Thursday, and the parents of the girl are as badly broken up over the affair as any civilized family could be They are making every effort to find the lovers and if discovered there may be a forcible separation and the customary despair

SALEM NOTES

SALEM, March 16

The M E church has closed a revival season that has accomplished much good

Spring seems to have come in earnest and to stay, but who can tell what an hour may bring forth?

There are now 470 patients in the insane asylum, and new arrivals have lately been at the rate of one per day.

It is expected that Deputy Sheriff Potter will return to-day from Albany with W W Saunders, and again place him in jail here

The ladies who pay taxes did not like it at all that they were not allowed to vote at the school election They talk some of contesting

The news in yesterday morning's OREGONIAN that in all probability the free delivery system would be established here is most gratifying

Mrs Smith Kearney returns to Portland to-day, after a visit to her brother, R. H. Dearborn, who has been very ill for some time. She will be accompanied by Miss Ella Dearborn.

Gov Pennoyer has commissioned S. White, of Grant's Pass, to be assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Brigadier General Siglin of the First brigade, O S M, with the rank of major

There is much complaint among sportsmen that vandal fishermen are violating the fish law and catching trout from the streams around Salem An attempt will be made to bring the violators of the law to justice.

At the meeting of the school directors last night John G Wright, the new director, was sworn in to serve for the next three years Mr Simpson, the new clerk, was granted ten days in which to file his bond of $10,000

The removal of A. B. Croasman to Portland will take from this city a good business man and a sterling republican Mr Croasman's many friends sincerely regret his departure, but hope he will prosper in his new field

Rev R B Dilworth, acting pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Portland is announced to lecture soon in the opera house in favor of the prohibitory amendment It appears that his church pays his expenses to go to some town and advocate that measure every Friday night.

Two parties, named D M Evans and C F Hoisington, were brought in from four miles east of town yesterday, where they had been engaged in a little row Each was fined $5 and costs, amounting in the case of Evans to $15, and of Hoisington to $16, by Justice O'Donald The fines were paid.

A pleasant whist party was given last night by Mrs Gus Strang and Miss Mae Carpenter, at the residence of Dr Carpenter, on Church street. An interesting feature of the evening was the serenade tendered by two wandering musicians, whose services had been secured by the young gentlemen of the party

Mack Reynolds and Al Hornbuckle, two worthies who live near Swartz's mill, five miles northeast of town, were arrested last night by Deputy Croisan charged with assault on one Abel Goulding, an old man The two were arraigned before Justice Payne this morning Reynolds pleaded guilty, and was fined $5 and costs, amounting to $21 Hornbuckle will stand trial this afternoon

Upon the arrival of the steamboat City of Salem at her wharf in this city, last night, libel papers, issued at the instance of the Salem Steamboat company, partial owners of the boat, were served upon her by Deputy U S. Marshal Curtis This is a continuation of the trouble between the Capitol Flouring Mills company and Wm Reid Bonds will probably be given and the boat continue on its route between this city and Fulquartz landing

The Christian church had a very successful "relic" sociable Wednesday night Reminders of pioneer days and of war times, silverware, china, household goods, wedding garments and other things of "the long ago," with curios from our own and foreign lands, old books and coins etc., made a very interesting and instructive display, The readings by Miss Bonnie De Forrest, Miss Emily Webb, Dimple Baker, Gertie Parks, Elder J W Webb and the vocal and instrumental music by Miss Holman, Miss Blanche Savage, Miss Walling, Miss Ida Purvine, Prof Davis and others was well received The attendance was very large Socially and pecuniarily it was a pronounced success.

Mrs Addison of Corvallis, W C T U state superintendent of the department of the relation of temperance to labor and capital, recently gave an excellent address before the Vanguard assembly of Knights of Labor and many invited guests The lady did not make a hobby of total abstinence or the prohibitory amendment, but also gave startling facts and sound advice about tobacco, social purity and but one standard of morality for both men and women also pernicious literature, industrial education and strikes She advised cultivating amicable relations between labor and capital, favored arbitration, and urged a boycott particularly against liquor and tobacco Her remarks were received with much applause by the Knights, their wives and friends.

At the Pastors' union the recommendation of the committee of ministers from the state generally, as appointed at the State Temperance Alliance, was adopted It reads as follows "We recommend each minister of the various branches of the church, whether in charge of a congregation or not, to consider himself especially charged with duty in preparing for the coming constitutional election We advise meetings in each church and congregation under the direction of the pastor thereof, once a month until August 31, and that afterwards union meetings be held once in two weeks until November 8 That the pastors of the various churches exchange and preach sermons in favor of the prohibition amendment in each other's pulpits That union temperance prayer meetings be held in each neighborhood, village and city "

NOTES FROM JACKSONVILLE.

JACKSONVILLE, Or, March 15

Drummers are numerous

Farmers are busy at their plows

Considerable prospecting is being done in the mountains

A large number of strangers are noticeable on our streets

The new city officers have taken charge of their respective offices

Mrs George H Steward, of Vancouver, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm M. Turner

Circuit court convened yesterday morning There are very few criminal cases on the docket

The Oregon *Sentinel* has again changed hands, Dr Will Jackson purchasing the same from Mr Langell Several important changes will be made

Our citizens are still pushing the branch railroad question and intend to "make it stick" They intend to ask aid from Portland and San Francisco merchants. It is not decided which point to build to yet.

Grass is growing nicely and the cattle that suffered during the recent heavy snowstorm are doing well. The loss was at first greatly exaggerated, and it is now estimated that it will fall short of 5 per cent Hanley Bros are shipping a large number of cattle to the Portland market

Several improvements are being made in this place, notwithstanding hard times and "croakers"

Several acres of fine grapes are being planted near town There is plenty of grape land left, and here is a good chance for some enterprising man Enterprise is what we want A.

"REVIVALISTS" AT TACOMA.

Prayer Meetings Held in the Brothels with Varying Success—Some Odd and More or Less Touching Incidents—Result of the Revival

A letter from Tacoma to the Seattle *Post Intelligencer* says The tragic death of Mollie Flippen has directed the attention of the religious element to the people of her kind in the city It has resulted in many incidents of interest with reference to this class Since the funeral a party of ladies, headed by Mrs Hemus, the evangelist, have visited all the houses of prostitution in the city—there are four of them of a strictly public nature—and held prayer meetings in each They first went to the house kept by Mollie Rosencranz on C street It wears a badge on the outside as the "Star Lodging house" Mollie is a woman who makes a boast of her business she is proud of it, has been bred up that way, a woman about 40 years of age, her face is hard and iron and a harsh note in the voice There is a screen about the door to protect the visitor from the public gaze during the interim between the ringing of the bell and the opening of the door Into this little coop the ladies gathered on Saturday afternoon, and courageously rang the bell It was answered in a moment by the mistress herself She was dressed in a loose common gown She planted her portly form in the doorway and looked the little group over with stony eyes and growing rage

But they told her that they had come with kind intent that they meant to do her good, that they simply desired, with her permission, to sing and pray with her and the inmates The woman hesitated a moment and then abruptly turned, walked to the parlor door, swung it open, and the four meek ladies filed into a very well furnished room

"THE GIRLS

are all up stairs asleep, but I will call them down," she said, tersely and so left them

The sound of a few short comments was all that broke the silence from up stairs, which endured about ten minutes, during which time the ladies had full opportunity to survey the surroundings—a piano upholstered chairs, sofas, rich hangings, a few pictures on the wall of a character only excused in polite circles under the name of "high art "

Before the ladies were prepared for their audience there was a rustle on the stairs, and an instant later the painted Rosencranz stood in the doorway, dressed in all the magnificence of a brass band She ushered in five others introducing each as "Miss Daisy," "Miss Blanch," "Miss Maud," etc, as they came forward They were all arrayed in silks and satins, to the extent that the visitors were struck with wonder that the elaborate toilets had been accomplished so quickly Then two little fresh faced girls were brought in to fill the hearts of the prayerful women with dismay

Then the Rosencranz sat down in perfect command of the situation, and told the visitors to proceed Mrs. Hemus read from the bible, and then they sang Then she talked a little of the way of life being open to all, and the power to save being extended even to the uttermost, and then they knelt to pray. Two of the silk-clad

WOMEN KNELT DOWN,

But the others remained sitting and the little girls looked on in wonder Then they rose, and the mistress of the place saw them to the door and frigidly invited them to come again whenever they felt like holding a prayer meeting in her house

This scene was repeated in two other houses with slight variations At that of Annie Walker, where the recent tragedy occurred, however the audience was more in sympathy There all entered into the spirit of the prayers that were offered, and Ed Kennedy, the mistress' alleged husband, a man slightly under the medium height, largely bald, and wearing a heavy red mustache, undertook to entertain the visitors by descanting upon some of the peculiar features of life in such places how the inmates become addicted to the use of morphine and other drugs, and (despite her repeated commands to stop talking about it) he illustrated the dire effects of repeated injections of morphine by showing the blue marks it had caused upon different parts of the bed ridden body of Annie Walker Then he branched off on another feature, telling how young girls are led away to these places by means of "cappers," who make a business of keeping familiar with the habits of young girls and laying traps for and enticing them by promises of an easy life and fine clothes to enter such places, and once there there was no retreat He said that every young girl in the city who in any way made herself liable to suspicion was continually watched by these

CAPPERS

Annie Walker here joined in the conversation by saying that she "was more honorable in her mode of conducting the business than the others" that "the others" often took young girls and trained them up to this life that often they found places for them, while quite young, to serve in families, etc., only to make of them just such as now filled her house when mature She said she did not do that, but said that frequently she had taken girls who were poor and unable to make a living and clothed and cared for them and that they had remained with her there, that some of these who professed a desire to lead a proper life she had found employment for but that, fascinated by the fine clothes, etc., these had in nearly every instance returned

They told the ladies of an incident that had taken place while the body of Mollie Flippen lay in the coffin A woman who had but a few weeks ago quarreled with her husband, broke up housekeeping, separated from him, and had rented rooms on Pacific avenue, where she began a life such as they led This woman had known Mollie Flippen, and hearing of her death had come to see her, and while looking at the scarred face in the coffin had cried "This is the woman who committed a murder in Portland, and, my God! I have started toward the same end "

In their round of these places one of the ladies encountered

A YOUNG GIRL

Who had been a bright member of her Sunday school class but a few months before Their mutual recognition was followed by an affecting scene, but the mistress of the house said that the girl's father had taken her from the place several times, but that she had always promptly returned

A dressmaker on Pacific avenue states that a girl—an inmate of one of these places—for whom she had made many an elaborate costume, entered her place a few days ago heavily veiled, and asked to see her alone In a room by themselves the girl removed her veil and said that she was seeking a place as sewing girl that she was tired of the life she was leading and wished to reform While the lady congratulated her upon her good resolves she regretted that she had no place to give her—she having all the help she could employ

A RESULT OF THE REVIVAL.

Mr and Mrs Hampson Hemus have concluded their season of evangelistic services—the final meeting last night being crowded and enthusiastic During the short season the Baptist church reports an increase of 20 to its membership the Presbyterian 26, the Methodist 25 the Congregationalist 10, and others in proportion The evangelists have gone to Seattle where they will rest some days, and then go on to Victoria, where they will renew their work

MR. GEER AGAIN

MACLEAY, March 16

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

In a short communication from Salem headed "A Point for Mr Geer," "X" says that in placing the average tax in Oregon at 2 per cent., I err almost, if not quite one half, and adds that in Salem and Portland the tax is nearer 4 per cent., with a rising tendency, though at Silverton he suspects it is less

That exception as to Silverton, which applies to hundreds of other places, is just to my hand If the theory of those who clamor for the non taxation of credits, that money lenders always add the tax to the rate per cent. be true then where the smallest tax is paid we would find the cheapest money But the reverse of this is true Money can be obtained in Salem or Portland, under "4 per cent. taxation, with a rising tendency" at a lower rate per cent. than at any other place in Oregon. I can name a dozen farmers who continually lend money, and who of course, pay the smallest possible rate of taxation, but they never lend for less than 10 per cent., while in Salem and Portland men who, according to "X's" estimate, pay 4 per cent taxes, loans are frequently made for 7 and 8 per cent.

Then what becomes of the argument that a high rate of interest is caused by lenders being compelled to add the tax on their credits to the rate per cent? Say!

As a significant reinforcement of my position on this question, the "point" which "X" makes is not only timely but highly appreciated

T. T. GEER.

LIQUORS IN ALASKA.

U S CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICT OF OREGON

Friday March 11, 1887

Otto Nelson v The United States—No 1183 Error to the district court of Alaska

(1) TERRITORY OF THE U S The power conferred by the constitution on the government of the United States to make war and treaties implies the power to acquire territory either by conquest or treaty and the power to govern such territory until it is fit to be admitted into the Union as a state, results from the acquisition thereof

(2) IDEM—POWER OF CONGRESS The power of congress over a territory of the United States extends to all rightful subjects and methods of legislation not denied to it by the constitution and consistent with the spirit and genius of the same and the purpose for which such territory may have been acquired

(3) ALASKA Congress has power in its discretion to prohibit the importation manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the district of Alaska and to make the violation of such prohibition a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment

(4) INDICTMENT—EXCEPTION IN STATUTE. As a rule an exception in a statute by which certain particulars are withdrawn from the operation of its enacting clause defining a crime concerning a class or species constitutes no part of the definition of such crime whether placed near it or remote from such enacting clause and an indictment charging a person with the violation of such statute need not negative such exception

(5) IDEM It is not necessary in an indictment [illegible] of the act of May 17 1884 [illegible] liquor in the district of Alaska to allege that such [illegible] was not [illegible] for [illegible] scientific purposes but the same must be shown [illegible] as a defense

(6) INDICTMENT—NAME OF PURCHASER In an indictment [illegible] the name of the purchaser [illegible]

DEADY, J

This case comes here on a writ of error to the district court for the district of Alaska, pursuant to § 7 of the act of May 17 1884 (23 Stat, 24) concerning "a civil government for Alaska "

It appears from the record that on May 25, 1886, the grand jury for the district of Alaska on their oaths did present that the plaintiff in error on January 2, 1886, did, "at the town of Sitka, within said district, sell one pint of brandy, one pint of wine, one pint of whisky, one pint of beer, contrary to the statute of the United States in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States"

On July 23 the accused demurred to the indictment and for cause of demurrer alleged that (1) the statute said to be violated is unconstitutional and void (2) the indictment does not state facts sufficient to constitute a crime under the statute, which demurrer was, on September 6, overruled by the court

On September 10 the accused pleaded not guilty to the indictment and waived a trial with a jury, whereupon he was tried by the court and found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for the term of forty eight hours

There is also a bill of exceptions in the record containing the same facts This is altogether irregular and unnecessary The office of a bill of exceptions is only to reduce to writing and put on record some action of the court involving a question of law, as the admission or rejection of evidence or a direction to the jury, that ordinarily transpires in pais, and to which the party obtaining the same took exceptions at the time But an act of the court, such as an order or judgment which in the due and usual course of its procedure is entered in its records need not be excepted to, by the party against whom the same is made or given, and therefore is not the subject of a bill of exceptions Or Code of C P, § 227 230 3 Black, 372, Stat. Westm 2, 13 Ed I, ch 31

There is a provision in the act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat, 354), allowing a writ of error from the circuit to the district court in certain criminal cases, allowing a defendant "feeling himself aggrieved by a decision of a district court" to except thereto and tender a bill of exceptions, which being settled and signed shall become a part of the record By § 7 of the act of 1884 jurisdiction is given to this court of writs of error to the district court of Alaska in the criminal cases mentioned in the act of 1879 But the provision in § 1 of the latter act, concerning the tender and allowance of a bill of exceptions in a district court of the United States, is not made applicable to proceedings in the district court of Alaska Besides, the language of this section is very inartificial and must be construed even in the district courts, where it applies, so that the "decision" of the court to which the defendant may except only includes such rulings or directions as would not, in the ordinary course of procedure, otherwise appear of record Therefore it does not apply to the judgment of the court imposing punishment on the defendant.

It also appears from the record that the accused prayed an appeal to this court, and filed an affidavit and bond therefor, and to procure a supersedeas No "appeal" lies to this court from the judgment of the district court of Alaska It can only review the judgments of said court in criminal cases on a writ of error, which must be allowed by the circuit judge or justice, who may order a stay of proceedings thereon and take a bond that the same will be prosecuted to effect and the defendant will abide the judgment of the circuit court thereon Act of 1879

The indictment in this case is found under § 14 of the act of 1884, supra providing a civil government for Alaska It enacts "That the provisions of chapter three of title 23 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the unorganized territory of Alaska, shall remain in full force, except as herein specially or otherwise provided and the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in said district, except for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes, is hereby prohibited, under the penalties which are provided in § 1955 of the Revised Statutes for the wrongful importation of distilled spirits And the president of the United States shall make such regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this section."

By § 1955 of the R S (§ 4, act of July 1868), the president was given power to restrict and regulate or to prohibit the importation and use * * * of distilled spirits into and within the territory of Alaska. * * * And any person violating such regulations shall be fined not more than $500 or imprisonment not more than six months"

In U S v Stephens (8 Saw, 116), this court held, that as the law then (1882) was, the introduction of spirituous liquors and wine into Alaska was "absolutely prohibited, subject to the power of the war department to permit the same for the use of the army, and the power of the president to permit the introduction of distilled spirits, but not wine, for any purpose.

The errors assigned on the record are (1) The act of 1884 is void, (*a*) for want of power in congress to pass it, and (*b*) because it does not apply to all the territories alike (2) The indictment does not state facts sufficient to constitute a crime, (*a*) because it does not show that the alleged sale was not within the exception in the statute, allowing intoxicating liquor to be sold for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes," and (*b*) it does not state the name of the purchaser or allege that the same was to the grand jury unknown.

The national constitution confers on the United States, absolutely, the power to make war and to make treaties (Art I, § 8, Art II, § 2 Art VI, § 1), and this necessarily implies the power to acquire territory either by conquest or treaty Am Ins Co v Canter, 1 Pet. 542 Scott v Sandford, 19 How, 443 2 Story Con., 1324

The power of congress to legislate for a territory of the United States results necessarily from the power to acquire the same

The power to enlarge the number and limits of the United States, by the admission of new states into the Union, is also expressly given to congress Art IV, § 3 In the construction of this power, it has been practically held, to authorize the acquisition of territory not then qualified for such admission, and the government of the same by congress, in the meantime, and until it is deemed fitted therefor Scott vs Sandford, 19 How, 447 Story Con, § 1324

In the exercise of this power, however, congress cannot do or authorize any act or pass any law forbidden by the constitution—as suspending the writ of habeas corpus in time of peace, passing a bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law (Art I § 9) quartering a soldier in a house without the consent of the owner in time of peace making a law respecting an establishment of religion (I and III Amend), and others But it may exercise any legislative power not expressly forbidden to it by the constitution and to this, there may be a farther limit, that the same shall not be inconsistent with the general spirit and genius of that instrument, nor contrary to the purpose for which territory may be acquired

Subject to these limitations, the manner in which this power shall be exercised rests in the discretion of congress It may legislate for the territory directly and in detail It may confide the government of the same, with or without special limitation, to a council or commission of its own selection, or it may provide what is known as a territorial government, in which the ordinary powers of legislation shall be confided to an assembly chosen by the residents or some portion or class of them

From these premises the right of congress to pass a law forbidding the importation, manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor in Alaska, follows as a necessary conclusion. The question is too plain for argument. The passage of such an act is not expressly forbidden by the constitution. The matter of such prohibition is a rightful subject of legislation—that is, it belongs to the domain of legislation The territorial state is one of pupilage at best and may include the mere childhood as well as the adolescent youth In the government of a territory congress may and should take into consideration the situation of the same and particularly the number, character and condition of the population

Alaska is an extensive, remote and unsettled district The great bulk of the population are natives They belong, socially and intellectually, to the class of people from whom it has always been the policy of the government to exclude intoxicating liquors

It is something of a problem whether the settled population will ever include any number of people, except these natives and their descendants

But be that as it may and even supposing that the population of the district was not Indian, but white congress in its discretion would have the same right to forbid the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors therein During its minority the territory, in this as well as in other respects, is very properly in congressional leading strings As Chief Justice Marshall said in Am Ins Co v Canter (1 Pet. 546) "in legislating for them (the territories) congress exercises the combined powers of the general and of a state government."

It also follows from these premises, that congress may legislate for each and any of the territories, specially and according to what may be deemed its particular needs and therefore the act of 1884 is not invalid, because it only applies to the district of Alaska

No particular question was made on the argument as to the scope and effect of the act But as it covers the whole ground, the most reasonable conclusion is that it superseded all prior regulations and laws on the subject of intoxicating liquors in Alaska.

The importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is therefore positively forbidden in Alaska under a penalty of a fine of not more than $500 and six months imprisonment except for mechanical medicinal and scientific purposes, concerning which latter, the president is authorized to make proper regulations

Is the indictment bad because it does not negative the exception in the statute and allege that the selling in question was not for mechanical, medicinal or scientific purposes? It is commonly said that if the exception is contained in the enacting clause of the statute, the indictment must show that the accused is not within it but if it is found in a subsequent clause or statute then it is a matter of defense, to be shown by the accused Bish C P, § 635 Whar Crim P & P, 240, 631 U S v Cook, 17 Wall, 173 Commonwealth v Hart, 11 Cush, 130 The enacting clause in a statute is the one that follows the words "Be it enacted," etc But what is a "clause" of a statute in the sense of the rule is not so easily defined Bish C P § 634 Strictly speaking, I think the exception in this act is within the enacting clause—the clause prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the district of Alaska. But the rule is materially modified in U S v Cook, supra, wherein it is held, that if the exception is in the enacting clause and is also "so incorporated with the language defining the offense, that the ingredients of the offense cannot be accurately and clearly described if the exception is omitted," then, but not otherwise, the indictment must allege enough to show that the accused is not within the exception

There are cases which decide that an exception like this should be negatived in the indictment. But in my judgment they are more distinguished for verbal dialectics than good sense, and are better calculated to puzzle and pervert, than to promote the administration of justice

As a rule an exception in a statute, by which certain particulars are withdrawn from or excepted out of the operation of the enacting clause thereof, defining a crime concerning a class or species, constitutes no part of the definition of such crime, whether placed close to or remote from such enacting clause And whenever a person accused of the commission of such a crime, claims to be within such exception, it is more logical and convenient that he should aver and prove the fact, than that the prosecutor should anticipate such defense and deny it.

The act constituting the offense in this case, is the sale of intoxicating liquors in Alaska This can be, and is, stated distinctly without any reference to the exception. No mere act of selling is excepted from the general prohibition of the act, but only a selling for a particular purpose Now this is a matter peculiarly within the knowledge of the accused, and one which he may, if there is any dispute about it, be justly required to show as a defense

And this is in harmony with the reason of the rule, that an exception which is a part of the enacting clause must be negatived in the indictment, but otherwise not as found in Whar, Crim P & P, § 241 In speaking of it he says, that although sometimes called "crude" or "artificial" yet in point of fact it serves to symbolize a genuinal point of discrimination which is this Does the statute create a general offense or one limited to particular persons or conditions? In the first case the exception need not be negatived, and in the latter it must be For instance a statute prohibits, first, all sales of alcohol, and then excepts from the prohibition, sales for medicinal purposes Here the evident purpose of the statute is to prohibit the sale of alcohol generally and the permitted exception need not be negatived in an item charging a violation thereof

On the contrary, where a statute prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor without a license or by any one except a person duly licensed therefor, it is manifest that the statute was not passed for the purpose of preventing the sale of such liquor generally, but only under particular conditions or circumstances, namely, without a license And therefore an indictment charging a person with a violation of the statute must allege that the sale was made without a license

In my judgment the indictment is sufficient in this particular The purpose of the statute is to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the district of Alaska, generally, and the exception in favor of sales for particular purposes, need not be noticed in an indictment for its violation

As to the last assignment of error—the failure to name the vendee of the liquor in the indictment—the authorities are not agreed on the question. Bish Sta Crimes, 103, 2 Whar C L, § 1516 The last author says that the prevalent opinion is, that in an indictment for selling spirituous liquors in small measure contrary to law the name of the vendor need not be mentioned. But both authors incline to the opinion that, on principle, the name ought to be given, if known, and if not known that fact ought to be averred, as an excuse for the omission and, in my judgment, such is the better practice But I do not think this omission is a matter that can be alleged here as error

The name can only be required for the more convenient identification of the transaction It is not a necessary ingredient of the offense, particularly where the prohibition to sell is general, irrespective of persons If it was a case of prohibition to sell to a particular person or class of persons, as a woman or minors, there would be more reason for holding that the name of the person to whom the sale was made is a necessary part of the statement of the offense

It should also be remembered that by § 7 of the act of 1884 (23 Stat, 25), the Oregon code of criminal procedure is in force in the district of Alaska, except where congress has otherwise provided, and that the proceedings in this case were had thereunder By § 80 thereof it is declared that "the indictment is sufficient if it can be understood therefrom" (1) that the act charged as a crime "is clearly and distinctly set forth, in ordinary and concise language in such a manner as to enable a person of common understanding to know what is intended " and (2) that such act "is stated with such a degree of certainty as to enable the court to pronounce judgment upon a conviction according to the right of the case "

The judgment of the district court is affirmed. Mr G G Gammons for the plaintiff in error Mr Lewis L McArthur for the United States

The Monologue Drew

Chicago Herald

Frank Lincoln gave his monologue entertainment in a town in Southern Illinois the other night The hall was well filled but the people did not seem very much amused at the humorist's funny work After the show a man with Lara Kendall whiskers stole into Lincoln's dressing room and poured a hatful of coin into the humorist's hands

"Well, how did the show come off?" asked Lincoln, trying to shake off his chill

"I air," blurted the committeeman drenching the floor with tobacco juice "Purty fair show"

"How did you like it?"

"Oh, tolerable"

"Then you have seen better"

"Sort 'o disappointed you didn't bring it along We was all a-lookin for it Did you forgit it"

"Forget what?"

"Why, that ere thing you call the monologue The feller who came here nigh onto fifteen year ago had 'em in a cage, an' it caught on like —— Have you got yourn at the hotel?"

When Lincoln went to the depot the next day he saw that the dead walls bore these posters "Frank Lincoln will present his monologue at —— hall to-night. Come and see it." This explained the coolness of the audience the night before. They were waiting for the monologue

No lengthy advertisement is necessary to bolster up Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The [illegible] will the new [illegible] operation [illegible] to outside [illegible] structure which [illegible] The [illegible] estimated [illegible] cost [illegible] Weller & Henry [illegible] Joseph L [illegible] $12,000 Mrs Loreman [illegible] James P. L [illegible] James L Tyall [illegible] pleted, $12,000 Julius Lache [illegible] under [illegible] of 1 cm [illegible] completed [illegible] P A Man [illegible] under [illegible] P A Man [illegible] I Alfred [illegible] $1100 [illegible] proposed Several owners [illegible] figuring on the [illegible] very probable [illegible] future The spring [illegible] one of the [illegible] experienced in [illegible] ments

A MEDICINE, NOT A D[illegible]

Hop Bitters [illegible] alcohol [illegible] be sold for [illegible] of obtaining [illegible]

Dear Sir—[illegible] from Col W [illegible] how he cured himself of drunkenness by the help of Hop Bitters. He [illegible] case He is [illegible] known in [illegible] by all the [illegible] known in this city Cincinnati, [illegible] New York in [illegible] he has spent [illegible] I honestly believe [illegible] thousands of dollars [illegible] Baltimore alone [illegible] sober men by [illegible]

"Eleven years [illegible] daughter suffered [illegible] bed of misery under the care of [illegible] the best physicians who gave her [illegible] various names but no relief, and [illegible] restored to us in good health by Hop [illegible] that we had [illegible] two years [illegible] using it. We earnestly hope and [illegible] no one else will [illegible] did on account of [illegible] a medicine as Hop Bitters —The [illegible] —Good Templar

Having used Hop Bitters [illegible] edy for debility [illegible] I have no hesitation [illegible] indeed an excellent [illegible] mend it to any one [illegible] Respectfully, Rev [illegible] J H Elli[illegible]

I am the pastor of [illegible] and an educated [illegible] practice but [illegible] and advised [illegible] ago I recommend [illegible] my invalid wife [illegible] treatment of [illegible] eral years [illegible] and still use [illegible] will become [illegible] complicated [illegible] recommend [illegible] whom have [illegible] able cents [illegible] Rev F P Walk[illegible]

A young friend of mine was [illegible] insatiable thirst [illegible] trated his system [illegible] any business [illegible] use of Hop Bitters [illegible] ing that [illegible] liquor [illegible] remained a sta[illegible] than two years [illegible] to his cups [illegible] others that [illegible] it"—From a [illegible] Chicago, Ill

CUT THIS OUT

1887. CALENDAR.

—THE—

PRETTIEST, CUTEST, TAST[illegible]

CALENDAR

—FOR THE—

PARLOR, BEDROOM or OFF[illegible]

Dr. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

Price 25 Cents.

[illegible] all Druggists

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOU[illegible] PIL[illegible]

THE GREAT ENGLISH REM[illegible]

[illegible] ASTHMA CURE [illegible]

DEAFNESS [illegible]

MANHOOD [illegible]

WOOD! WOOD! W[illegible]

MAN[illegible] VIGOR [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY [illegible]

[illegible]

BUILDING [illegible]

Baker [illegible]

The carpenters and [illegible] busy with the great [illegible] and within a few weeks [illegible] with the noisy [illegible] operations of building [illegible] ing statement [illegible] to outsiders, as well [illegible]

James T. Wisdom [illegible] to let the contract for [illegible] structures, two-story [illegible] which will cost $10,000 or $12,[illegible]

The I. O. O. F. will soon [illegible] of a temple, a two-story brick, [illegible] estimated to cost $10,000.

McCord Bros., two-story brick, [illegible] cost $7000.

Weller & Henry, a brick, [illegible]

Joseph Lachner, two-story brick [illegible] $12,000.

Mrs. Boreman, one-story brick, [illegible]

James P. Faull, two buildings, [illegible] 50x100, $4000.

James P. Faull, elegant residence [illegible] pleted, $12,000.

Julius Lachs, two-story stone [illegible] under way, to be fire-proof, [illegible] of iron, $8000.

Phil. Bishop, a large two-story [illegible] completed, $6000.

P. A. Mon, two-story stone [illegible] under way, $4100.

P. A. Mann, two-story stone, [illegible]

F. M. Alfred, two-story [illegible]

Many new residences averaging [illegible] $1000 to $3000 are now in course of [illegible] and proposed.

Several owners of Main street [illegible] figuring on brick and stone [illegible] very probable that they will [illegible] future.

The spring and coming season [illegible] one of the busiest that Baker [illegible] perienced in the way of building [illegible] ments.

A MEDICINE, NOT A DRIN

High Authority.

Hop Bitters is not, in any [illegible] alcoholic beverage or liquor, and [illegible] be sold, for use, except to persons [illegible] of obtaining medicinal bitters.

GREEN B. RAUM,
U. S. Com'r Intern. Re[illegible]

Washington, D.C., Sept. 2, 188

Dear Sir—Why don't you get a [illegible] from Col. W. H. W., of Baltimore, [illegible] how he cured himself of drunkenness [illegible] help of Hop Bitters. His is a [illegible] case. He is well known in [illegible] Y., by all the drinking people [illegible] known in this city, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York; in fact all over the country. He has spent thousands of dollars [illegible] I honestly believe his card would be worth thousands of dollars to you in this city, Baltimore alone, and make [illegible] sober men by inducing the use of your bitters.

J. A. W.

Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered [illegible] bed of misery under the care of several of the best physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by Hop Bitters that we had poohed at two years before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—The Parents. —*Good Templars.*

Milton, Del., Feb. 10, 1880.

Having used Hop Bitters, the noted remedy for debility, nervousness, indigestion, etc., I have no hesitation in saying that it is indeed an excellent medicine and recommend it to any one as a truly tonic bitters.

Respectfully,
REV. MRS. J. H. ELLGOOD.

Scipio, N. Y., Dec. 1, 188

I am the pastor of the Baptist church and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician and advise in chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has been greatly benefited and still uses the medicine. I believe she will become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them.

REV. E. R. WARREN.

Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor that had prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a steady and sober man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ill.

CUT THIS OUT.

1887. CALENDAR. 18

—THE—

PRETTIEST, CUTEST, TASTIES

CALENDAR

—FOR THE—

PARLOR, BEDROOM or OFFIC

Can be had by purchasing a box of

Dr. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS.

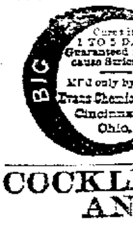
Price 25 Cents.

For sale by all Druggists

Mail us the wrapper with your address and 4 cent stamp. We will then send you the Calendar [illegible] package of Cards. Write plainly.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh

Send this Advertisement with the wrapper



BIG

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Alcott & Lak[illegible]

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. [illegible] Contain only Pure Vegetable [illegible]

Agents—LANGLEY & MICHAELS, [illegible]

ASTHMA CURED

GERMAN ASTHMA CURE [illegible]

DEAFNESS [illegible]

RESTORED [illegible]

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood [illegible] MILL. Orders [illegible] will be promptly attended to. [illegible]

MANHOOD VIGOR [illegible]

Address the Civiale Agency, 174 Fulton St., N.Y.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.

[illegible] receipts include car earthen ware, 650 [illegible] sks corn, 200 bxs glass, car stoves, [illegible] cars buggies, 2 cars harvesting machines, [illegible] cs rubbers, 50 cs rubber goods, 27 cs [illegible] 4 sks 8 rls leather, 7 cs dry goods, [illegible] 100 bxs bluestone, 24 pumps, 32 cs [illegible] hats, 4 cs hosiery, 2 cs millinery, 3 cs [illegible] 15 cs umbrellas, 10 bls bagging, 44 sheets [illegible] wood trays, 146 pkgs paper bags, 5 bbls [illegible] 2 pianos, 1 hf 4 bbls 8 bxs 12 pls fish, 60 [illegible] bbls wooden ware, 4 cs same, 3 bbls [illegible] powder, 12 cs extract, 4 cs cigars, 27 cs [illegible]

The following is a statement of wheat deliveries by English farmers, imports into the United Kingdom and quantities afloat for the weeks ending as below:

FARMERS' DELIVERIES.

March 12, 1887.......43,000 qrs. wheat
March 5, 1887.......42,000 qrs. wheat
March 13, 1886.......60,000 to 65,000 qrs. wheat
March 6, 1886.......65,000 to 70,000 qrs. wheat

IMPORTS.

March 15, 1887.......238,000 qrs. wheat
.......226,000 bbls. flour
March 8, 1887.......204,000 qrs. wheat
.......217,000 bbls. flour
March 17, 1886.......155,000 to 160,000 qrs. wheat
.......120,000 to 125,000 bbls. flour
March 10, 1886.......100,000 to 105,000 qrs. wheat
.......70,000 to 75,000 bbls. flour

QUANTITIES AFLOAT.

March 16, 1887.......2,034,000 qrs for U. K.
.......552,000 qrs for Con't.
March 9, 1887.......2,141,000 qrs for U. K.
.......579,000 qrs for Con't.
March 18, 1886.......2,075,000 qrs for U. K.
.......280,000 qrs for Con't
March 11, 1886.......2,075,000 qrs for U. K.
.......240,000 qrs for Con't.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours: [illegible] ctls wheat, 654 bbls flour, 567 ctls oats, 60 ctls [illegible] 21 sks potatoes, 270 lbs hides, 5 cs butter, [illegible] 11 cs eggs, 939 bxs fruit, 53 sks onions, 145 [illegible] 10 cattle, 16 hogs. Also from the eastern [illegible] ctls wheat, 130 bbls flour, 530 lbs wool, [illegible] lbs hides, 20 sheep.

[illegible] for the seven days ended Wednesday [illegible] aggregated 45,142 ctls wheat, 2600 bbls flour, [illegible] barley, 2967 ctls oats, 511 ctls millstuff, 2202 [illegible] potatoes, 670 lbs wool, 118,958 lbs hides, 23 pkgs [illegible] cs eggs, 3162 bxs fruit; including from [illegible] eastern section 36,208 ctls wheat, 1622 bbls flour, [illegible] millstuff, 670 lbs wool, 111,977 lbs hides. For [illegible] week last year receipts were 98,081 ctls [illegible] bbls flour, 9119 ctls oats, 657 ctls barley, [illegible] bran, 2211 ctls millstuff, 801 sks potatoes, [illegible] wool, 40,160 lbs hides, 49 sks flaxseed, 36,[illegible] hops, including from the eastern section 62,[illegible] wheat, 3482 bbls flour, 210 ctls oats, 451 ctls barley, 47 ctls millstuff, 2510 lbs wool, 31,795 lbs hides, 49 sks flaxseed.

Receipts of leading articles of produce by principal lines of transportation since Aug. 1, as compared with the same period last year, have been:

ARTICLES.	1886-1887. Valley	1886-1887. Eastern	1885-1886. Valley	1885-1886. Eastern
Wheat, ctls	1,138,959	2,645,679	1,122,069	3,933,078
Flour, bbls	150,226	74,866	122,704	106,639
Oats, ctls	233,972	....	223,599	9,047
Barley, ctls	11,777	23,259	33,704	83,932
[illegible]	16,364	560	15,801	5,031
[illegible]	51,726	9,250	54,077	9,264
[illegible]	20,301	....	47,203	125
[illegible]	548,702	610,485	1,121,713	590,636
[illegible]	484,019	809,672	480,307	585,377
Eggs, doz	1,841,150	15,337	....	61,376
[illegible]	11,425	....	14,623	....
Flaxseed, sks	6	63,145	3,593,482	....

IMPORTS—From San Francisco per str Columbia include 449 hf 344 bbls 40 bxs 640 sks sugar, 5 [illegible] sks coffee, 60 mats, 62 sks rice, 30 bls [illegible] salt 22 cs 463 kegs pickles, 1128 sks beans, [illegible] tea, 383 cs canned goods, 5 cs chocolate, 6 [illegible] meal, 45 cs candles, 4 sks 197 cs spice, 25 [illegible] cocoa, 110 cs paste, 60 pkgs fish, 131 cs [illegible] powder, 28 tins matches, 105 cs peas, 523 bxs [illegible] candy, 10 sks nuts, 50 cs crackers, 4 bbls [illegible] barley, 7 cs blueing, 11 cs extract, 15 [illegible] dried fruit, 105 cs 3 bbls butter, 15 cs [illegible] honey, 25 pkgs fruit, 121 pkgs vegetables, [illegible] oranges, 131 cs lemons, 125 sks potatoes, [illegible] bananas, 407 sks feed, 242 sks corn, 128 [illegible] limes, 15 cs bacon, 13 bls bagging, [illegible] 31 sks seed, 80 bls bags, 4 bls duck, [illegible] sacks, 22 bls twine, 50 cs rubber boots, [illegible] 27 cs boots and shoes, 10 cs alcohol, 10 [illegible] bluestone, 125 kegs shoes, 1047 bars railway [illegible] cbs acid, 10 bxs putty, 10 bls hops, 41 bxs [illegible] 120 pkgs iron, 5 bars steel, 133 cs 1010 kegs [illegible] bags shot, 385 kegs nails, 44 sks coal, 18 [illegible] soda, 67 cls rope, 6 pkgs tobacco, 47 cs cigars. Also for Astoria 41 hf 15 bbls sugar, 43 cs [illegible] 35 sks 240 mats rice, 11 kegs syrup, 1 tc [illegible] 25 sks bran, 30 sks beans, 9 pkgs tea, 105 cs canned goods, 12 cs lard, 6 sks dried fruit, 45 cs [illegible] 24 pkgs fish, 5 tins matches, 30 cs soap, 202 [illegible] 84 sks bark, 10 rls lead, 4 sks seed, 25 sks [illegible] feed, 61 bls twine, 31 cs rubber boots, [illegible] shoes, 18 cs cheese, 12 cs butter, 10 bxs glass, [illegible] iron, 7 cs paint, 15 drums soda, 152 cls rope.

WHEAT—Foreign markets in easy tone, buyers [illegible] demanding some concession. The quantity [illegible] has decreased 131,000 quarters in the past week. The French markets are now showing a better tone than are those of England. Eastern markets opened easy and ruled irregular, New York showing the greatest strength to-day. San Francisco quite inactive for spot and slower for futures. Our market is slow enough under light [illegible] and little disposition on the part of operators to agree. Nominally $1 33¾ and $1 40 is still quoted.

FLOUR—Receipts for the week, 978 bbls valley [illegible] bbls Walla Walla. Steamer shipments [illegible] The Abercorn, for England, has filled up [illegible] bbls from the Portland mills. Local [illegible] only fair, the market being quoted steady [illegible] of $1 25 for standards. Br barks Jupiter [illegible] more are at hand to load foreign.

MILLSTUFF—Receipts light, stocks being kept [illegible] level by California importations of [illegible] chop. Corn in good request at $24@25 [illegible] whole and $27@28 for broken. Mills report a [illegible] request for feed. We quote jobbing [illegible] Bran, $19@20; shorts, $20@21; chop, $25@[illegible] ground barley, $25@27 50; oilmeal, $32 50.

OATS—Receipts noted to-day are distributed [illegible] and stocks are probably equal to needs. [illegible] holders hold not a little and name 48@49c as [illegible] they will pay. Of the 3487 ctls in during [illegible] week 1640 went direct to San Francisco, [illegible] business of a month or more ago. [illegible] have indicated a poor opening for Oregon, [illegible] choice grades and small quantities can be [illegible] against the large supply of Nebraska offered [illegible] San Francisco. Only a limited quantity has [illegible] been placed here, the obtainable range being [illegible] for inferior to extra choice. The market [illegible] but with no prospect of early change.

POTATOES—Liberal movement. Lower advices [illegible] a lower range here, and $1 20 for Garnet [illegible] for Peerless and $1 25 for Burbanks [illegible] prices. Some California Early Rose [illegible] seed. New have not reached us yet, but [illegible] San Francisco at 2@3c.

ONIONS—A further decline to $1 50@1 60 is [illegible] the shipping market not doing as well as [illegible] movement lessening.

PROVISIONS—Chicago fell off some until near [illegible] when prices are nearer those of a week [illegible] Hams are in some receipt from the east [illegible] moving this way with a little more freedom. Stocks continue liberal enough, demands [illegible] and values are some better. We quote selling values: Choice city or country [illegible] bacon 9@10c, shoulders 6@7c; [illegible] lard of best local or eastern [illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—Receipts for a week only 107 [illegible] The request is good, while some sorts [illegible] stock. Pitted plums are becoming [illegible] better. We quote selling [illegible] from dealers: Sun-dried quartered [illegible] sliced 7@8c, new factory [illegible] bleached 11@12½c; new prunes 10@12c, [illegible] graded 8@10c; pitted plums 10@[illegible] peaches 9@11c, peeled 12½@13c; grapes [illegible] Bartlett pears 10c, raisins $1 75 per box.

POULTRY—Chickens have been in increased [illegible] closing ower at $3@4 for fair to best. The [illegible] is not especially weak at this. Turkeys in [illegible] selling at 12½@14c. Ducks and geese [illegible] slow at $5@6 and $6@7 for best.

HOPS—No movement for the week. No business [illegible] no very late mention of contracts ahead. [illegible] California growths have lately been in [illegible] better request east, the San Francisco market [illegible] to be stimulated, business still being [illegible] to [illegible] at 12½@14c for good material.

WOOL—No interest locally. Telegraphic advices [illegible] more general confidence but there is [illegible] to guide ideas as to probable opening [illegible] Railway freights from this coast will no [illegible] advanced over what they now are and [illegible] exert not a little influence with regard to [illegible] values. San Francisco has reduced its stock [illegible] wools to a low level by shipping or selling [illegible] Humboldt and Mendocino, leaving the remainder [illegible] stock composed of Red Bluff, Mountain, San [illegible] and Southern. The market has favored [illegible] buyers.

EGGS—Quoted 10c. One firm reported as having [illegible] stock at 9c.

The Merchandise Markets.

The weather has been much like backward spring, not as warm as often experienced at this [illegible] of the year. Light showers have alternated [illegible] fair weather. The inward goods movement [illegible] heavy, especially of eastern classes. By [illegible] end of the month jobbers will have large stocks [illegible] will be receiving assortments only. The probable working effect of the new bill is as much an [illegible] quantity as it has been. It is admitted that very much depends upon the construction [illegible] of section four by the commission. This section [illegible] the throws out some hope that favorable rates [illegible] be granted coast terminal points and if such [illegible] westbound freights a fair eastward rate [illegible] hops and salmon will follow. The commission will hardly agree that a part of their duty is to establish prohibitory freights or send trade over to the Canadians. Heavy goods could come via the Isthmus or the Horn but these routes would demand all the traffic would bear and with prohibitory rail rates it would bear a considerable charge. The commission enters upon the discharge of its duties early in April. Time will necessarily be required by its members for thorough study of their work. Meanwhile trade must be unsettled to some extent. Late arrivals from San Francisco include large lots of paint and building material, the movement being stimulated by prospects of advances. A vessel from Liverpool, some time at Astoria discharging tin, is loading balance of cargo here. One from New York and one from Liverpool are considered due. General trade for the week has shown improvement, interior demands increasing. Values show few and unimportant changes. Grain bags close in easier tone at 6@6½c San Francisco quoting a lower range. Four vessels are en route from Calcutta. All the iron markets are strong. Salmon attracts considerable attention, our reports from San Francisco detailing business. Lately this has been confined to re-sales, canners now holding high ideas. Canning material is yet in very free receipt.

In its review of the San Francisco markets for last week the *Commercial News* says: The most pronounced movement in the merchandise market during the week has been in salmon. Recently very large contracts were closed with one or two leading houses who control the market, and since then the business has chiefly been done, so far as trade in the United States is concerned, with jobbers who have bought in one or two car load lots from the first purchasers, and at prices showing a handsome advance. The aggregate business in this way has been very large. Considerable has also been resold for export. All this business is for future delivery. The season for fishing on the Columbia opens next month, and will not be fairly under way until June. For Columbia river, the price for forward delivery is now $1 32½@1 37½ for export. Alaska fish is quoted at $1 25@1 30 delivered here, and Sacramento $1 30@1 32½ per dozen for domestic shipment. Trade with Australia has been nearly ruined by the so-called full pack salmon sent there last year, and now British Columbia fish is preferred in that market, as thus far the packers on the Skeena and Fraser have not learned the trick of putting up trash under labels that should be a guarantee of the excellence of the contents. The Panama steamer to hand the 9th brought 7263 sacks of coffee from Central America and a small quantity from Mexico. The market remains quiet. There has been a slight improvement in the price of Island rice, while other descriptions are unaltered. Of late a marked increase has been noticeable in the demand for pig iron to arrive, as foundrymen have limited stocks, and there is no large quantity in first hands. Free transactions are reported March, April and May shipment. Prices show an advance, both spot and to arrive.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

BEANS—Firm at 1¾@2½c. There is a fair request with very free arrivals. San Francisco is quiet and weak.

BREAD, ETC.—Firm with a good request. Quote ship 3@4c, pilot 3@4c, soda crackers 4@4½c; others 6@14c.

COAL OIL—Firmly held at 22@23c for good brands.

CANNED GOODS—The request has improved materially of late, being now described as heavy. All sorts are firm and held at outside prices. Eastern classes in free receipt. Quotations are: Assorted table fruits, 2½s, $2@2 25; 8s, $4 25@4 50; table apricots, blackberries and cherries, 2½s, $2@2 25, currants $2 00@2 25, gooseberries $2 50, grapes $1 50@2, peaches $2 50, strawberries $2 25@2 50, raspberries $2 37½@2 50, pears $2@2 25, plums $1 75@2, pineapples $2 50 @2 75. Assorted pie fruit, 2½s, $1 75@2, and 8s $3 75; pie apricots, blackberries, cherries and gooseberries, $1 50@1 75, cherries, $1 75@$2; peaches and squash, $1 20@1 50. Jellies and jams, assorted, $1 75@2. Corn $1 60@1 70; tomatoes $1 35; beans and peas, $1 30@1 40; asparagus $2 50; mushrooms, $2 25; French peas, $2@2 50.

COFFEE—More coming. Markets all quiet. We quote Salvador 16c, Costa Rica 17c, Guatemala 16c, roasted 15@20c.

RICE—Not much coming. The request keeps fair. Southern selling at $4 to $4 37½; Island, $5; China mixed, $4 50 to $4 75.

SALT—Stocks ample. In a small way Liverpool is quoted $14 50, $16@18, large buyers obtaining the usual reduction. Coast stock quoted at $6 50@8 50.

SUGARS—Quiet at the change noted last week. Sixty-day quotations are: Confectioners' A 5⅞, dry granulated 6¼c, C and extra C 4⅞c, cube, 6⅝c, powdered, 6⅝c, crushed, 6⅝c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The prevailing feature in the stock market to-day was its dullness, the great majority of the operations being kept out by fear of tight money, which still hangs over the market. The opening was strong, first prices showing advances over last evening's figures of from ⅛ to ½ per cent., Missouri Pacific being an exception, with a loss of ¾ per cent. Prices early showed a declining tendency on moderate business only, which soon dwindled away, and by noon the market was very dull, at fractional concessions from first prices. After that time, however, more animation was displayed, and coal stocks and Western Union became the leaders. Another period of weakness followed, but at the last hour of the day. The close was dull but firm, and generally trade was better than opening figures.

Government bonds dull and steady.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Money on call, easy at 2½@5½; closed, 3. Prime paper, 5¼@5½. Sterling exchange, dull and weak at $4 83½ 60 day bills, $4 86½ demand.

BONDS.

3s	101½	4½s (coupon)	129
4s (coupon)	128½	Pacific 6s	126½

STOCKS.

American Express	119	N. Y. Central	112
Southern Pacific	61¼	Oregon Navigation	100¼
Canada Southern	57¾	Transcontinental	31⅞
Central Pacific	38¾	Improvement	40
Rio Grande	27¾	Pacific Mail	54
Erie	33½	Texas Pacific	27½
Kansas & Texas	31½	Union Pacific	55⅝
Northern Pacific	27¾	U. S. Express	62
N. P. Preferred	59¾	Wells, Fargo Exp	128
Northwestern	115¼	Western Union	76

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Mining shares closed with following prices bid: Amador $1 50, Caledonia $1 25, Consolidated Virginia $16 60, Deadwood $2, El Cristo $612, Hale & Norcross $5, Homestake $15, Iron & Hills $1 50, Middlebar 81c, Moulton $1 50, Standard $1, Stanislaus $3 45, Sutro Tunnel 20c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The opening showed considerable weakness and appearances indicated a break, but outsiders stood under the leaders and held them steady. After the board Consolidated California, Best & Belcher and Ophir were stronger and a good support was given them in the afternoon session. A moderate business was done. The middle and outside stocks suffered a decline and closed at the lowest prices.

Con. Cal. & Va	17 50	Ophir	10 50
Best & Belcher	10 37	Potosi	8 75
Sierra Nevada	4 20	Chollar	7 00
Hale & Norcross	5 25	Savage	5 62
Gould & Curry	5 12	Union	3 95
Yellow Jacket	5 25	Bullion	2 90
N. B. Isle	6 25	Alta	2 40
Nevada Queen	1 50	Justice	1 70
Overman	2 10	Utah	1 55
Mexican	6 25	Benton	80
Crocker		Andes	1 35

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, March 16.—Consols, 101 7-16. Bank of England rate of interest, 3 per cent. Silver bullion per ounce, 45¼.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Silver bullion, per ounce, 99¼. Sterling exchange, long $4 81½; short, $4 84. U. S. bonds: 3s, 100½; 4s, 128½; 4½s, 109.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Transfers, 17½. Sterling exchange, 60 days, $4 81½@4 84¼; do documentary, $4 83¼@4 84.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Weather, thick; wind west.

Receipts—Wheat, 4900 ctls; flour, 3400 ¼ sks; barley, 2800 ctls; oats, none; potatoes, 2299 sks.

Chartered for lumber, Iron Puget sound, Br bk Sir Wm. Wallace and Nor bk Prospect, for Melbourne; Nor bk India for Valparaiso.

Wheat—Steady; offerings small; light business doing; shippers appear to have no pressing wants, but would trade at $1 55@1 57½; $1 58½ possible for round lots of choice. Options, slow, but a shade better. Sales—buyer season, 100 tons at $1 67½, 100 tons at $1 67, 600 tons at $1 67½, 200 tons at $1 67¾, 100 tons at $1 67½. Buyer year—200 tons at $1 71, 200 tons at $1 71¼. Seller year—400 tons at $1 52. The spot market closed steady and quiet; offerings very small; shippers are in the market at $1 55@1 57½. Options—moderately active and prices slightly better; sales on afternoon call were, Buyer season—300 tons at $1 67¾, 300 tons at $1 67¾, 1600 tons at $1 68, 200 tons at $1 67½, 200 $1 67¾, 100 tons at $1 67¾. Buyer year—100 tons at $1 71½, 300 tons at $1 71¾, 100 tons at $1 71½. Seller year—100 tons at $1 52½, 1100 tons at $1 53, 100 tons at $1 52½, 100 tons at $1 53, 600 tons at $1 52½, 600 tons at $1 52¾, 200 tons at $1 52¾.

Barley—Receipts light; demand fair and market steady at $1@1 02½ for No. 1 feed. Options quiet but firm; buyer season, $1 01½, seller season, $1 01¼.

Oats—Oregon and Washington, dull; sellers' views being above buyers; dealers give their attention mostly to Nebraskas, which sell at $1 30@1 32½. Quote Oregon, nominal, $1 40@1 50.

Potatoes—Steady.

Bags—Easy at 6@6½c.

Provisions—Very firm.

Butter and eggs—Unchanged.

Wool—Very little doing; tone steady.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Wheat, lower at opening; 79¾c April, 80½c May, 80¼c June, 80c July. At noon, 79c April, 81¼c May, 80½c June, 79½c July. Closed, 75c cash, 75½c April, 80¾c May, 80⅛c June, 79½c July.

Provisions—Pork, $20 75 May; lard, $7 57½ May; ribs, $8 10 May; short ribs, $8 20.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 6000; strong and 10c higher; shipping steers, 950 to 1500 lbs, $3 95@5 40; stockers and feeders, $2 50@4 20.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; slow and 5c lower; rough and mixed, $5 20@5 75; packing and shipping, $5 70@6; light, $5@5 75.

Sheep—Receipts, 6000; steady; natives, $3@4 90; Western, $3@4 60; Texans, $2 50@4 20; lambs, $4 20@5 50.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Wheat opened easy; 90½c April, 91½c May, 91½c June, 89½c July. At noon, 91c April, 91¾c May, 91½c June, 90¼c July. Closed, 90¼c cash, 90½c April, 91¾c May, 91⅛c June, 90½c July.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Hops—Quiet and weak; state, 11@22c; California, 8@22c.

Coffee—Spot, fair Rio, dull at 31½@31¾; options, steady and less active; sales, 25,750 bags; March, $12 60; April, $12 65; May and June, $12 70; July, $12 70@12 75.

Sugar—Dull; refined, quiet and easier; Standard A 5 1-6; cut, loaf and crushed, 6½; powdered, 5 13-16@5⅞; granulated, 5 1-16.

PETROLEUM.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Petroleum opened firm at 63½c, touched 63⅞c, advanced to 64½c, but weakened losing nearly all the advance. It steadied and rallied in last hour to 61⅞, and closed at 64⅛c; sales 3,560,000 barrels.

Foreign Markets.

BEERBOHM.

LONDON, March 16.—Floating cargoes and cargoes for shipment buyers hold off, hoping to obtain some concession. Mark Lane, wheat and flour rather weaker. California cargoes off coast and prompt shipment, 37s 3d@38s respectively. No. 2, red winter and No. 2 spring, prompt shipment, 33s 3d. English country markets dull. Quantities on passage, to U. K. 2,034,000 qrs; to the continent, 552,000 qrs.

PARIS, March 16.—Spot wheat and flour, steady. French country markets, turn dearer.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—Spot wheat, quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—Futures, moderately active and a shade higher; March 7s 8¾d, April 7s 9¼d, May 7s 10¼d, June 7s 11¼d, July 7s 11¾d.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—Wheat, quiet and demand poor; holders offer freely. Corn, dull and demand poor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Arrived—Str Queen of the Pacific, San Diego; str George W. Elder, Puget sound.

Sailed—Ship Glory of the Seas, Nanaimo; ship Yosemite, Tacoma; bk Enoch Talbot, Seattle; schr Fanny Adele coasting; tug Donald, Astoria; str Umatilla, Seattle.

The schooner Alcalde was damaged by collision with steamer Queen of the Pacific.

THE HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES.

C C Bozarth, Woodland
P Bonser, Sauvie's Is
Dr J F Page, Astoria
R Jackson, Sheridan
Mrs P E Bruce, Baker City
Miss K Bruce, do
D Lennon, Vancouver
F S O'Sheerer, do
J P Stewart, Puyallup
S Wingate, Clatsop
A Murty, St Helens
J Jackson, Victoria
J T Harnell, Ellensburg
Miss Mespelly, Dalles
J Martin, Astoria
A Catlin, Freeport
Miss O'Shaughnessy, S F
Mrs E H Morse, do
H Bruce, do
H G Miner, do
C J Duffey, Pine creek
W O Harding, Boston
Mrs M S Phillips, Omaha
C W Mayger, Bradbury
S J Gaesor, S F
E H Scheffer, N Y
W A Stemcky, Ky
A Weir, Pt Townsend
S D Voulesk, Mich
J H Brown, S F
C W Blurett, Spokane
W H Baker, Astoria
Mrs A J Hanson, N Y
J W Fillebee&w, St Paul
A L Peters, Albany
S Miller, Hubbard
J C Crawford, do
S Bennett, Arlington
M K Jones, Seattle
L F Andrews, do
W Morey, Olequa
C L Reed, do
J M Hawley, do
J A Johnson, do
J K Woodworth, Salem
Mrs Woodworth, do
R P Warmoth, Halsey
C S Sampson, Elk Rock
J Andrews, Dalles
J Donnelly, do
G W Filloum, Dayton
C T Henderson, I T
W S Taylor & w, Carvals
W Kellum, Green's Pt
H M Chase, Walla Walla
Miss Chase, do
Miss Coffin, do
N L Tongueey & w, Ill's
R Neal, do
H V Meloy, Minn
W M Wolverton, Spokane
Mrs Wolverton, do

INTERNATIONAL.

N Baggs, Forest Grove
Sam Lewis, do
N Roos, do
C Hanson, S F
Harry Tlering, S F
J H Reed & fy, Carthage
C J Odgen, do
S H Odgen, do
J F Odgen, do
J C Clark, Waco
M H Heller, Blalocks
S C Simmons, Dalles
Mrs Landes & 2 c, W T
F D French, Silverton
O Nelson, do
O Wilson, do
Mrs Quegkler, Victoria
Jas Young, Cathlamet
L W Weigman, wf & ch, Bonneville
J Brady & wf, Cascades
S J Morey, wf & 2 c, Dalles
T S Morley, wf & 2 c, do
J T Loring & wf, do
Barry Melrose, Celilo
John Kelly, Vancouver
C Dourd, Astoria
A S Long, B C
Jas M Pherson, S F
W Keltily, wf & 2 c, S F
Geo Willey, Nebraska
A F Clemens, do
Mrs Clemens, do
Wm Clemens, do
Jay Clemens, do
Little Clemens, do
Clara Clemens, do
Nellie Raymond, do
Madge Raymond, do
G G Watt, Phila
J McGarragan, Seattle
A Anderson, do
E Lemke, do
C A Daniel, Bonneville
A J Bigham, Vancouver
Mark Brady, do
D Rockley & fy, Utah
S P Hewitt, do
S Brown & bro, do

ESMOND.

S Moore, Dayton
G W Prichard & w, Tacoma
G H Turner, Chehalis
G W Sanborn & w, Astoria
J C Heurwick, do
W Hume, do
H C Moore, do
S S Dorgis, Salem
Mrs S Thompson, Salem
W C Frost, McMinnville
T S Watsen & w, N Y
O M Larson, Ashland
Eustus Hamond, Dalles
S W Hills, San Francisco
A Rothschild, do
O K Malley, do
Mrs Fernnon, Seattle
W M Darling&w, do
A Bowling, Kalama
G E Driver, Or City
C E Specht, Woodland
C H Meyer, LaCenter
C F Sedgwick, Corvallis
C H Bruce, Sprague
John Daley, Jacksonville
W P Riley, Roseburg

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John Jackson, Sant Mria
T G Woodmancy, Cinti
J S Cameron, Chicago
J B Standley, Colton
C Cletle, Centerville
C T Moore, Baker City
Stephen Smith, Aurora
W J Deetz, Rainier
C H Nelson, Eagle Gorge
Chas J Johnson, Eugene
Mrs H Warren, Fr Grove
Mrs Chandler, do
A M Werum, San Fran
Wm H Brown, do
W L Whitmore, do
B Rdsencrans, Yaquina
Chas T Chiman, Tacoma
Wallis Nash, Corvallis
J M Schelley, Portland

MERCHANT.

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J McCalley, Roseburg
N C Boyle, do
C D Latourette, Or City
G W Ross, do
P B Church, Tacoma
F H Andrews, do
C B Sanders, Bna Vista
O B Sommerville, Ashld
Mr McCrassey & wf, S F
D Hackett, Kansas
T C Rutledge, Indianapls
J T Morris, Sedalia
Mrs A B Jewett, Astoria
Miss Humbel, do
H J Russell, England
J A Smith & wf, Arlngtn
A J Rennet, Kalama

THE GILMAN.

E J Nolan, San Francisco
Edw Martin, do
Frank Christy, Alkali
S A Miles, St Helens
S J Chadwick, Colfax
Mrs Chadwick, do
Jas F Cooper, San Diego
Alfred Evans, do
H M Frauspeigh
H L Mtees, Butteville
Geo Herren, Salem
A B Waterman, do
Mrs Waterman, do
W G Matthews, Philadel
W E Pennington, do
Albert Cause, Indianapls
Chas A Flanders, Ls Aug

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

PORTLAND, March 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The object in bringing this matter before the people was to ascertain the "average public judgment" as to whether bible reading in the public schools would be harmful or objectionable; and if objections should be made, to examine them calmly, impartially with a view to enlightenment and possibly to agreement and harmonious action; and while it was not supposed that a question bearing even remotely on religion would be approached without prejudice on either or both sides, it was to be expected that one of such importance and dignity would be honestly met, fairly argued and treated generally with due regard to the proprieties usually observed in public debate.

This most reasonable expectation has not been realized. Those who have come forward objecting to bible reading in the schools, while carefully avoiding the question proposed (as one they cannot deny and will not admit), have misquoted our remarks (and history as well), perverted our meaning, and sought by appeals to popular prejudice to rather obscure and obstruct than assist in the investigation; recalling to mind the way taken by the citizens of Ephesus to prevent the preaching of the gospel in their city, "They were full of wrath and cried out saying, 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians,' about the space of two hours."

The following samples of the style of argument (?) adopted by the objectionists will give a fair idea of their case. One writes, in effect, that while he reverences the bible he thinks we are better without it; and after filling a column or two with truisms which no one disputes, but which, having no particular bearing on the matter in hand, are rather confusing than otherwise, winds up saying, "This is my final answer," and disappears, like the cuttle fish, in a cloud of his own making.

Another makes the discovery that the discussion so far has been only a repetition of insults to the teachers, who, he says, do not require the bible, but only a little originality. His meaning is not quite clear.

A third, insensible to the purity, beauty and holiness of the teachings of the bible, but with a keen scent for "carrion" (his own word), pounces on a few passages such as are common to all histories, and crying "unclean, unclean," holds them up as dangerous to the morals of "pure and innocent children" because, *horribile dictu*, they are written in the robust language of centuries gone by, when crimes were called by their names, and people did not try to make infidelity and blasphemy respectable by calling them "intellectual emancipation" and "freedom of speech." "To the pure all things are pure" and "want of decency is want of sense."

The fourth is more manly in that he admits that the proposed reading could do no harm; but he opposes it, he says, for many reasons which he has not time to give at present. Yet he goes on to say "things wise and otherwise" but mostly irrelevant, with which he fills half a column more, consuming time enough to have given a dozen good reasons if he had had them to give.

We are free to confess that the other side have so far treated us tenderly. Instead of answering our plain question they point us to difficulties of their own invention; in place of reasons we have had rhetoric, etc., and our arguments are met by syllogism, sarcasm, subterfuge, slander, sacrilege. We also have tried to be considerate, referring to the unsavory rubbish which the agitation of this question has brought to the surface, on two occasions, with mildness nowhere approaching the vigorous English which alone can fitly describe it.

If the Bibliophobists can say nothing beyond what they have said so far, they can do but little harm to the cause of the bible in the schools. We leave it with them now, adding only this reminder: "Educate only a man's head and you make him an infidel; educate only a man's heart and you make him a fanatic; educate them both together and you have the noblest work of God."

And now, Mr. Editor, thanking you for your courtesy, I leave the practical decision of the question to the intelligence and virtue of the community, in the hope that the large majority of those who support the public schools by "compulsory taxation," who are not bible-haters, will some day enjoy in the moral training of their children therein.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Catholic Population.

In the Catholic church of the United States there are now one cardinal, 12 archbishops, 61 bishops, 7658 priests, 1530 ecclesiastical students, 6910 churches, 3281 chapels, 36 theological seminaries, 88 colleges, 593 academies, 485 charitable institutions, 2697 parochial schools and 535,725 pupils in attendance at these schools. In the diocese of Boston there are 400,000 Catholics. And it is claimed that out of every eleven children born in Boston seven are Catholics. The archdiocese of New York has 600,000 Catholics, while the Catholic population of Brooklyn is about 250,000. Most of the other dioceses show a similar relative strength; and yet Sadlier's Catholic Directory, from which the figures are taken, says that the Catholic church in this country is only in her infancy.

The English Catholic Directory states that there are now 5,520,000 Catholics in Great Britain and Ireland. The Catholic population of Scotland alone is 350,000, there being 220,000 Catholics in the archdiocese of Glasgow. The Catholic population of England is over 1,500,000. The Catholic population of the British Empire is more than 10,000,000. The total number of Roman Catholic bishops in the world is 1187.

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Blood Poison

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Ulcers,

And all Diseases

Caused from

Impure Blood

Cancer of the Tongue.

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H. L. MIDDLEBROOKS.

Sparta, Ga., June 5, 1886.

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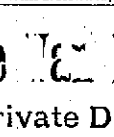

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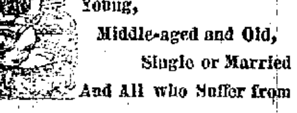

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Sheridan	4:42 PM	Dallas	8:30 AM
Dallas	6:50 PM	Sheridan	10:45 AM
Monmouth	7:28 PM	Lafayette	12:53 PM
Airlie (arrive)	8:15 PM	Portland (arrive)	4:45 PM

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LEAVE		LEAVE	
Portland	9:15 A.M.	Coburg	6:15 A.M.
Silverton	3:53 P.M.	Brownsville	7:35 A.M.
West Scio	5:50 P.M.	Leng's	8:57 A.M.
Leng's	6:53 P.M.	West Scio	9:45 A.M.
Brownsville	7:53 P.M.	Silverton	11:35 A.M.
Coburg (arrive)	9:15 P.M.	Portland (arrive)	4:45 P.M.

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SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER, sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal places throughout the northwest.

EXCHANGE sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong.

Collections Receive Prompt Attention.

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A. H. JOHNSON,

CENTRAL MARKET,

Wholesale Butcher and Packer

Special attention paid to supplying ships.

Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

O'SHEA BROS.,

Wholesale Butchers & Packers

And Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats.

Special attention given to supplying ships.

Stalls 22, 23 and 24 Central Market, Portland

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E. E. SPAULDING, THOS. PAPWORTH

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS,

Corner Third and Ash Streets.

W. W. SPAULDING

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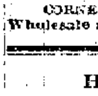
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats.

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS



For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.

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Chart on Rollers, and Book Sent Free.

CURES—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation,
A. A.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
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C. C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
D. D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms.
E. E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
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H. H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases.
I. I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange.
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Stable Case, with Manual, (500 pages with chart) 10 bottles Specifics, bottle of Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, $8.00

Price, Bottle (over 50 doses), .75

Sent Free on Receipt of Price.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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HOMEOPATHIC

SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for

Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,

and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific Railroad

Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,

VIA

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

is the ONLY Line Running

Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
From Washington and Oregon Points

To The East

VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 8 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Train leaves Front and G daily at 11:00 A. M.; arrive New Tacoma 6:45 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent.
No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SHORTEST, QUICKEST

AND IN EVERY RESPECT

THE BEST ROUTE.

—TO—

Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax, Portland, Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, and All Points East and Southeast.

Finest Dining & Sleeping-Car Route in the World

Private Drawing Rooms, Luxurious Smoking Rooms, and Elegant Bath Rooms attached to all Sleepers.

New and Elegant Second-class Sleepers from Port Moody to Montreal, Free of Charge!

Courteous Employes, Splendid Passenger Equipments, Three Thousand Miles of Smooth Steel Rail Track, Ballasted Along its Entire Length!

An Ever-Changing Panorama of Grand and Magnificent Scenery!

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the Only Line to the East from Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria and All Puget Sound Points.

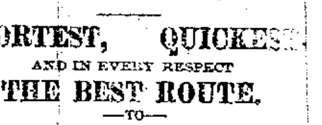
Sleeping-Car accommodations reserved in advance. RAPID TRANSIT—LOWEST RATES!

For full information or tickets call on or address

C. G. McCORD, Passenger and Freight Agt., No. 6 Washington st., Portland.

D. E. BROWN, [illegible] Passenger and Freight Agent, Port Moody.

The journey from the Pacific to the Atlantic by the new transcontinental line [illegible]



Train for the East leaves Ash st. wharf every day at

3:15 P. M.,

With Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Council Bluffs, St. Paul, Walla Walla and Dayton, without change. Train from the East arrives at 10:15 A. M. every day.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

FROM PORTLAND. Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows:	FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A. M., as follows:
Oregon, Tuesday....Mar. 1	State, Thursday....Mar. 3
Columbia, Friday....Mar. 4	Oregon, Tuesday....Mar. 8
State, Wednesday....Mar. 9	Columbia, Sunday....Mar. 13
Oregon, Monday....Mar. 14	State, Friday....Mar. 18
Columbia, Saturday, Mar. 19	Oregon, Wednesday, Mar. 23
State, Thursday....Mar. 24	Columbia, Monday, Mar. 28
Oregon, Tuesday....Mar. 29	State, Sunday....April 3
Columbia, Monday, April 4	Oregon, Friday....April 8

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

TO ASTORIA.

U. S. Mail Steamer leaves Ash st. daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M., for Astoria.

TO DALLES AND CASCADES.

Leave Ash street at 7 A. M., except Sunday.

TO OREGON CITY, DAYTON AND CORVALLIS:

Steamer leaves Portland at 7 A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Dayton and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Corvallis steamers leave Portland at 6 A. M. Monday and Thursday. Returning, arrive at Portland 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

TICKET OFFICE, ASH STREET WHARF

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.
JNO. J. BYRNE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD
ONLY POPULAR ROUTE
OVER PICTURESQUE RANGES

Fast Time! Sure Connection! New Equipment!

225 MILES SHORTER!

20 HOURS' LESS TIME!

Accommodations unsurpassed for Comfort and Safety!—Fares and Freights MUCH LESS than by any other route between all points in the Willamette Valley and San Francisco!

ONLY ROUTE VIA

YAQUINA BAY!

—TO—

SAN FRANCISCO.

DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS

(Except Sundays)

Leave Yaquina...6:20 A.M. Leave Albany....12:10 P.M.
Arrive Corvallis 10:35 A.M. Arrive Corvallis....1:02 P.M.
Arrive Albany...11:20 A.M. Arrive Yaquina...5:35 P.M.

Oregon and California trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

THE OREGON DEVELOPMENT CO'S STEAMSHIPS

—SAIL—

FROM YAQUINA.	FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Yaquina City, Tues, Feb. 1	Yaquina City, Thur, Feb. 3
Santa Maria, Mon'y, " 21	Santa Maria, Sat'y, " 12
Yaquina City, Sat'y, " 27	Yaquina City, Tues, " 22
Santa Maria, Fri'y, Mar. 5	Santa Maria, Mon'y, " 28
Yaquina City, Fri., " 11	Yaquina City, Sat'y, Mar. 6
Santa Maria, Thur'y, " 17	Santa Maria, Sat'y, " 12
Yaquina City, Wed., " 23	Yaquina City, Fri'y, " 18

The Company reserves the right to change sailing dates.

Fares between Corvallis and San Francisco: Rail and Cabin $14—Rail and Steerage $9 50.

For further information apply to

CHAS. C. HOGUE, A. G. F. & P. Agt., Corvallis.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

And Connections.

Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $30

Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California, Oregon and Idaho Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

East Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	Ashland	4:00 A. M.
Ashland	5:45 P. M.	Portland	3:45 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	9:20 P. M.
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	10:05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

Daily between Portland and Ashland.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Corvallis	12:25 P. M.
Corvallis	1:30 P. M.	Portland	6:15 P. M.

At Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific R.R. for Yaquina Bay.

Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:50 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	8:30 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor. Pine and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured at company's office,

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER, Manager.
E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Ordinance Passed Permitting Shade Trees to be Mutilated.

Resolution to Repeal the Drummers' License—Appropriation for Improving the Park—Two Claims for Damages Presented.

A regular meeting of the common council was held last night, Mayor Gates in the chair, every member present, Auditor and Clerk Woods, Deputy Auditor Matthews and Capt. W. H. Andrus in attendance. Below is a summary of the proceedings

PETITIONS, ETC

From J. Floatson, calling attention to the want of proper facilities for carrying off the water at the foot of Lincoln street, referred to committee on streets.

From Bays & Jeffery, asking an extension of time to complete improvement of North Seventh street, granted

From Amanda Reed and others, asking for change of grade of North Twenty first street, from T to Guild's D L. C., referred to committee on streets and public property.

From E. J Jeffery and others, asking for the improvement of B street, from North Fifteenth to the east line of the City park, by macadamizing roadway full width, laying sidewalks, crosswalks and box gutters, referred to committee on streets and public property

From Charles Erricson, asking the council to remove a shanty in N street, so he can improve the street referred to superintendent of streets.

From Mrs. M P Hendee, asking for $200 damages caused by a washout at Fifth and Jackson, referred to committee on judiciary

From Frank M. Cohn & Co, asking $195 55 for damages to 3300 cigars which were ruined in the basement of their cigar store, corner First and Morrison, by the bursting of a sewer and the cellar thereby becoming flooded This was March 4, 1887, after the deputy superintendent of streets had been notified of the danger and after he had promised to repair the sewer referred to committee on judiciary and superintendent of streets.

From Waterford & Co, asking the city to buy their sweeping machine referred to the committee on streets and public property

From J Bristol and others, asking for a street lamp at Thirteenth and P same reference.

Petitions from R H Thompson, Blumauer & Co, A. E Raleigh, A. S Frank, administrator, S G Reed, John Sax, Mary E Higgins and L B. Magoon for correction in assessments were referred to the committee on ways and means

REPORTS.

From the committee on judiciary, that the petition for the improvement of Yamhill street from Fourth to Ninth be referred back to petitioners for correction, so as to except the postoffice block referred back to the committee

From the same committee, recommending that the petition of S. W. Milan for damages be indefinitely postponed, adopted.

From the committee on ways and means, recommending that the petition of B O Severance for correction of error in assessment be granted adopted

From the committee on streets and public property, reporting favorably on the petition for change of grade at South First and Curry streets, adopted

From the same committee, reporting favorably on the proposed ordinance for constructing a sewer in Market street from Eleventh to Twelfth, adopted.

From the same committee, reporting favorably on the petition to establish the grade of Douglas street adopted.

From the same committee, recommending that the contract for a sewer in Sixth street, from Lincoln to the Harrison street sewer, be awarded to James Frainey, adopted

From the same committee, recommending that a warrant for $160 be drawn in favor of the Oregon Pottery company, to correct error in Harrison street sewer, adopted.

From the same committee, recommending that the petition of McKean & Campbell to erect a platform at Second and Main be granted adopted.

From the same committee, reporting favorably on the petition to improve South Water street from Meade to Williams, adopted

From the same committee, recommending that contracts for blocks 48 and 49 on Williams street be awarded to Jasper Ward, and 41 and 40 to P G Baker, adopted.

From the same committee, recommending that contracts for Corbett street be let to the same parties, adopted

From the superintendent of streets, on the condition of the streets, with various pertinent suggestions referred to the judiciary committee [The report is published in full elsewhere]

BILLS ORDERED PAID

Walker & Thayer	$3 00
R. Findley	50
Oregon Improvement Co	15 00
R. H Schwab & Bro.	90 20
OREGONIAN	15 00
R. L. Polk & Co	15 00
W. S M L & M, Co	1 50
Bennett & Harvey	23 25
A J Spicer	32 43
News	80 90
Hibbard Bros	4 50
Fon See	2 00

PERMITTING SHADE TREES TO BE CUT AND TRIMMED

The following ordinance was introduced and read a second time

An ordinance authorizing and empowering the United States Electric Lighting and Power company, of Portland or its successor or assigns, to trim shade trees and ornamental trees in the city of Portland. The city of Portland does ordain as follows

Sec 1 The U S Electric L & P Co incorporated and organized under the laws of the state of Oregon, and having its principal office in the city of Portland, are hereby authorized to cut and trim any and all shade trees and ornamental trees in any way or manner interfering with obstructing or touching, or in any manner any wire or pole or any appliance or apparatus used in connection with or as a part of the electric light works or the electric system or systems (as they now are or may be hereafter constituted) belonging to or under the control of said company *provided however* that no such shade tree or ornamental tree shall be so cut or trimmed to a point below twenty five feet above the level of the street adjacent to such tree *excepting, however* such of said trees and parts of thereof or limbs thereof as shall in any way or manner interfere with obstruct or touch any wire connecting an electric light with the adjoining pole of said company The right and privilege herein given and granted shall apply to any and all shade trees and ornamental trees planted in or growing in or overhanging any street or sidewalk of the city of Portland

Sec 2 The cost and expense of cutting and trimming such trees as provided in section 1 of this ordinance shall be borne and paid for by this company

Sec 3. Before said company shall cut or trim any of such trees, as provided in section 1 of this ordinance it shall give or cause to be given written or printed notices to the occupant of the premises in which such trees are growing and in case the premises are unoccupied, then to the owner thereof or his agent but if such occupant, owner or agent are not in the city of Portland then no notice shall be required or given. Said notice shall require such owner occupant or agent to cut and trim such trees in manner as prescribed in section 1 hereof within one week after the giving of such notice at the cost and expense of such owner or occupant If such occupant owner or agent fails neglects or refuses to so cut and trim such trees, as required by said notice then said company may cut and trim or cause to be cut and trimmed such trees as provided in section 1 hereof and at the cost and expense of said company, as provided in section 2 hereof

Fliedner moved that it be referred to the committee on judiciary and city attorney

Forbes explained that it was intended to introduce the ordinance at the last meeting It had been shown to the members of the committee and fully discussed. The committee insisted on the addition of section 3, and this was satisfactory to the company Other members of the council had examined the ordinance closely and were prepared to vote on it. The Electric Light company were anxious to begin stringing wires and to enter on their contract. He moved that the rules be suspended and the ordinance pass The motion prevailed by a unanimous vote

ENGROSSED ORDINANCES

Authorizing a warrant for $160 in favor of the Oregon Pottery Co passed

Directing the drawing of a warrant for $761 from the general fund to pay for sewer in West Park street in front of city park blocks 16, 17, 18 and 19 passed

Directing drawing of warrant for $152 for improvement of Clay street in front of city blocks 11 and 12

NEW ORDINANCES.

Providing for the opening of T street, from North Eighteenth to North Twenty third read twice.

Authorizing the expenditure of $500 for clearing dead logs and underbrush in the city park, repairing roads, etc passed.

Making an appropriation of $13,763 out of the fund for the extension of D street from Nineteenth to Twenty-second.

Transferring $4555 from the general fund to the fund for the extension of D street.

Providing time and manner of constructing a sewer in Fifth, from Jackson to the sewer in Harrison read twice.

Providing time and manner of constructing a sewer in Third street, from near Lincoln to Harrison street sewer, read twice.

To amend the ordinance in relation to the manner of letting contracts for street work, by defining the meaning of the word "block" as used in said ordinance, read twice.

Appropriating $241 49 to pay for the improvement of Morrison street in front of the custom house, which the government refused to pay, passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Forbes, authorizing the committee on streets and public property to advertise for contracts for a road to the south entrance of the City park according to plans previously referred and report the same to the council, passed

By Forbes, directing the city attorney to prepare an ordinance repealing the tax on commercial travelers

Gerdes thought there would be time enough to repeal the ordinance when the city had official information that such an ordinance was unconstitutional.

Fliedner opposed the resolution on general principles and demanded that the tax be kept up

Gerdes thought there would be no harm in passing the resolution. When the repealing ordinance came up it could be killed.

Forbes thought the tax unjust.

The resolution passed, Fliedner voting no

Adjourned.

THE EAST SIDE.

Lecture at Mount Tabor Last Night—Notes and Personal Mention

Rev I. D Driver lectured last night at Mount Tabor in the Methodist church His subject was, "How the Yankee was Made," and in its discussion the speaker took wide scope, tracing through ages the culmination of circumstances that produced the Yankee The address was in fact a rapid history of the races, all bearing upon the subject. No mere synopsis can do justice to the speaker's close reasoning The Mount Tabor people expressed their appreciation of the lecture in the highest terms

PERSONAL AND GENERAL

W R Conner, of The Dalles, has moved to Albina

There was a general demand yesterday for vacant houses

John G Leader, of Paysonville, is in the city, at the Fourth Street hotel.

A pleasant social party is in contemplation in Holladay's addition Saturday night.

The commissioner will not lay the plank on Fourth street until the grade has been established.

Mr E B Dufur, of The Dalles, was in East Portland yesterday He is the son of A. J Dufur

Mrs. H M Peirce, of this city, goes to Freeport, W T., to morrow, where she will lecture on prohibition.

Charles Bartel certainly got the "goose that laid the golden egg" when he purchased the Fifth street franchise

Mr J Needles will start for his old home near St Joseph, Missouri, to-day His family preceded him several days.

It is expected that the new Catholic church to be built near the schoolhouse, Albina, will be ready for occupation by the first Sunday in May

A horse broke through the elevated roadway on L street yesterday, opposite the place where Third intersects L. The horse was considerably bruised

The W C T U meets this afternoon at 2 30 All interested in the work are invited to be present It is expected plans for temperance work from now until November will be adopted.

Mr John M Pittinger has let the contract for a residence to be constructed on the corner of Russell and Davis streets, Albina. It is to be built in the Queen Anne style and will cost $2000

A J Bettles, of Heppner, Morrow county, was in East Portland yesterday He says the snow has about all disappeared in the vicinity of Heppner, and that stock are getting along finely

A scow yesterday unloaded about 100,000 feet of lumber on the dock at the foot of J street. The lumber was from the La Camas saw mill. There is a quantity already on the dock, and more is coming

Sheriff Howard, Morrow county, was in East Portland yesterday at the Central. He was en route to Salem with an insane patient named Si Bennett. He took him up last night, and will probably start for Heppner this afternoon.

Samuel Hughes of Forest Grove, was in the city yesterday. Mr Hughes is the largest man ever seen on the east side As he walked along the elevated roadway it seemed that every time he put his foot down the place was depressed several inches.

A large barge loaded with lumber for the city was towed over from La Camas last Saturday. The weight of the lumber proved too much for the floor of the barge and the load crushed through to the bottom Yesterday workmen were engaged clearing out the broken timbers and arranging to replace the same.

CO K AND ITS RECALCITRANT MEMBER.

PORTLAND, March 16

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

My attention has been called to the communication of the committee of ten appointed by K Co to answer my letter of the 12th inst.

In order to give a tone of respectability to their defense, K Co were crafty enough to appoint a committee of sons of prominent residents, believing that the glitter of "Papa's money" would dazzle the judgment of the public. Most of the committee were not, however, members of K Co at the time of my withdrawal, but "came too late for the beer "

The committee's statement that I took the oath on the 2d day of July, 1880, is a misstatement, as I was on the 28th day of June, up to and inclusive of the 4th day of July, 1883, at Hillsboro, Oregon. No such oath is now on file among the records of K Co or among the records of the regiment, and the committee know it I appeared on the 2d day of November, 1880, before the committee of discipline, and inquired the cause of summons. I told the committee I had withdrawn from the company, and then and there paid to the chairman of said committee all fines, and to the treasurer of the company all dues up to November 1, 1886 Since that time I have not attended drill, or in any way recognized the authority of K Co over me After admitting that I paid all dues up to November 1, they claim that my fines and dues in these three following aggregated $51, my dues in that time amounted to $3, and my fines $48 May I ask these tin soldiers to name the enormous crimes which I have committed, and I have often wondered that so great a criminal should be permitted to run at large upon the public thoroughfares of our city, and that I should be so heavily fined unless it was that ye foamy warriors were sadly in need of more beer-money. Their recording angel must be like the dog in the story His master, who kept a tollgate, invented a patent register which marked each passage The dog sat on the touchstone and scratched himself, and before he could be driven off had recorded $576 against his master I am not indebted to K company in the sum of $53 or in any sum of money whatever If the company is in need of money I will assign to it claims I hold against certain members of K company for money borrowed in sums of 10 and 15 cents, aggregating $8 50 If this will not satisfy the company I will assign a certain cigar bill against the former captain, now that illustrious lieutenant-colonel commander, which I purchased for less than 4 cents on the dollar

The committee of ten absolutely deny that it was the custom of K company, commanded by the captain, to go to saloons and indulge in riotous conduct, and aver the personnel of the company is above reproach I ask them, and repeat the question to the company, if the officers did not, on the evenings of July 12 and July 18, march the company, uniformed, to the Quelle saloon, and there remain in riotous hilarity until all the beer in the saloon was consumed? And who paid for the beer? And what became of the Kansas lemonade that was delivered in their armory? If their personnel is above reproach, I ask why, about the month of September, 1886, the lieutenant colonel issued an order commanding the members of K company to desist from gambling in their armory?

If their members are so pure and white-robed, how does it happen that two of them are manufacturing brick for the state of Oregon, with ball and chain around their legs?

But the statement that K company was composed largely of dudes and beer-guzzlers seems to have struck these pasteboard warriors where they reside Caressing their pet canes and stroking their imaginary mustaches, they draw themselves up in line and proudly invite the dear public to note the contrast between their own greatness and the supposed insignificance of their antagonist. The self-nominated flower of the manhood of Portland are too lofty for comparison with a private citizen, and strutting like turkey gobblers in imaginary triumph they promenade the stage till the curtain falls, and the minus $14,000 colonel respectfully approves

U S GRANT MARQUAM.

SUPREME COURT.

SALEM March 16.

C W Sanford respondent, vs. H W Sanford, appellant—Judgment of the court below affirmed. Opinion by Lord C J

Ed Lyons and C P Chamberlain respondents, vs James B Leahy Isaac N Solls Marcia M Solls, his wife William J Leahy and Ella Leahy, his wife, appellants—Appeal from Multnomah county Argued and submitted.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr Kline's Great Nerve Restorer No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr Kline, 931 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Report from the Superintendent of Streets to the Council

Suggestions Made Concerning Streets, Sewers, the City Park and Other Matters under his Purview

The following report was read at the meeting of the city council last night, and referred to the committee on judiciary

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS } PORTLAND, March 16 }

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Portland *Gentlemen*—Section 57 of the city charter, among other prescribed duties of the superintendent of streets, requires of that officer that he shall keep himself informed of the condition of all public streets squares parks grounds, highways, bridges sewers and street lamps " and report to the common council from time to time such suggestions and recommendations as to matters connected with his department as he may deem expedient. Under these and similar provisions I consider it my duty to communicate to you upon several matters of public concern

FENDERS NEEDED FOR CULVERTS

During the months of January and February of this year two heavy rainstorms had the effect of flooding some of the sewers for a few hours and of doing slight damage in other localities but the loss was comparatively light while it had the effect of practically discovering, and calling attention to matters which need remodeling and protection to prevent further and more serious damage Among these the flooding of the streets in the vicinity of North Twentieth and H streets by the water from Johnson's creek together with the more frequent overflow of the gutters streets and property along the entire length of S street caused by rainfall on the low ground and hillside west of North Twenty first street causes serious damage and inconvenience and should be abated before another winter

Similar experience has demonstrated that all the culverts of large size in the city should be provided with fenders to prevent logs rails stones and similar materials from being carried by the swollen streams into or against the culverts provided for the passage of such water arresting the escape of the water and rendering liable the washing away of the embankments covering the culverts, and threatening other serious damage In this respect the culvert under D street was blockaded last January and the water fast rising above the top of the culvert was only prevented from overflowing the embankment on D street by the efforts of a large force of men employed by the gas company who finally succeeded in removing the obstructions from the upper end of the sewer when the water receded Similar damage was threatened in South Portland and in like manner prevented by Mr Dudley of the management of the old water company The expense of such fenders would be inconsiderable

STREET CLEANING

The success and general approval of the work of the street cleaning force is not to be questioned and yet it appears to me that main public thoroughfares like Water Hood Multnomah and other streets connecting with important roads into the interior should be kept in a cleanly condition in preference to side streets of light public use Again the plan or practice of scraping up large piles of dirt and leaving them for months on and along the principal streets where they create an unsightly appearance in otherwise cleanly localities, and are, moreover too frequently washed by rains or carried by traffic on to adjacent cross walks seems to me to be ill advised and objectionable. While the main force of street cleaners is going progressively over the whole city one or more carts should be detailed to keep up the good appearance of streets previously cleaned If there are not enough city horses and carts for this purpose the force should be increased I believe your honorable body already has under consideration the matter of the removal of sawdust, wood splinters yard cleanings and other debris left or thrown into the streets by householders which is a matter needing early and effective attention In regard to the disposal of street cleanings, I believe that it is worse than waste to dump them on the public levee as such filling will have to be re-excavated and removed if that eye-sore on the city front is ever made use of as a site for warehouses and wharves On the other hand every yard of such earth filled under bridges will be that much towards the permanent filling of the ravines or hollows spanned by such bridges. I would therefore recommend that whenever practicable unobjectionable street cleanings be dumped under bridges in the vicinity of the streets cleaned. In this manner the smaller bridges will soon be superseded by earth embankments and the longer bridges will be much reduced both in length and expense when it becomes necessary to rebuild them

TRAINS ON FOURTH STREET

Another matter worthy of immediate concern is an amendment to the ordinance granting the O & C Railroad company the right to run cars on Fourth street whereby the management of that road may be effectually compelled to at least regard the provisions of another city ordinance which prohibits the running of any railroad locomotive on any street of the city at a greater speed than six miles per hour In the former ordinance the council reserved the right to regulate the speed of trains engines etc and it should be amended so as to prohibit a greater speed than is permitted by the general ordinance if, indeed it may not be advisable to limit the speed of railroad engines, cars and trains at a much less speed, or require that railroad cars on such an important thoroughfare as Fourth street should be moved by horses, and that the moving of engines on that street be restricted to certain hours. Within a few months several narrow escapes from horrible accidents from railroad trains colliding with street cars and other vehicles have called my attention seriously to this subject. The lamentable killing of the young man Homer Low recently, at Fourth and Taylor streets would probably never had occurred had the train been moving at a moderate speed for I have no doubt the train which killed him was making from twelve to twenty miles an hour In fact on one occasion an experienced engineer estimated a train on Fourth street to be moving at the rate of twenty five miles an hour and trains which have been timed were found to make respectively twelve and seventeen miles per hour It will be rather late to remedy this dangerous evil after the killing or horrible mangling of a number of good citizens from such accidents as those above mentioned Similar complaints may also be made in regard to the reckless manner in which cars have been switched and trains made up on North Front street.

THE OLD CEMETERY

Some action should be taken in regard to the city's right to or ownership of the old cemetery tract now in the city limits This tract contains ten acres the south half of it being on the James Terwilliger and the other half on the Elizabeth Thomas donation land claim and was deeded to the city of Portland by James Terwilliger and Philinda Terwilliger his wife, Finice Caruthers and Elizabeth Thomas by a recorded deed dated February 26 1855 The former fencing placed around this tract by the city has disappeared, but within a few years that part of the tract which came from Terwilliger has been fenced by parties who are evidently setting up a claim of ownership adverse to that of the city An eminent attorney, who is also a prominent county official is of the opinion that both halves of said tract belong to the city Therefore some action should be taken to have the city's rights established and maintained as the question of the disposal of the human bodies buried therein and which should be decently reinterred if the property does not belong to the city is a matter which will shortly need action on the part of the municipal authorities

THE CITY PARK

During the winter just past earth from along the roads on the city park in the western part of the city has fallen into the driveway in many places, but otherwise the park has suffered no damage Your honorable body has appropriated a liberal sum for the improvement of this public ground and I believe that whatever work is to be done in clearing out the under brush and dead logs and considerably can be advantageously done in this respect at small cost should be done at once The weather and condition of the ground are both the most favorable at this time of the year I would also suggest that the removal of the park keeper's house to a more retired place and the clearing and beautifying of the high knoll now occupied by that and other old buildings would greatly enhance the good appearance and attractions of the park In fact it might be advisable for the city to tear down all the old houses in the park and construct a neat cheap dwelling for the keeper as his present abode is but scanty protection from the weather I have not referred to the need of a road for a southern entrance to the park for which a large number of the heaviest taxpayers petitioned last fall and which will be a great convenience because I am aware that the committee on streets and public property have decided to ask for authority to advertise for proposals to construct such a road.

BADLY REPAIRED STREETS

The matter of keeping street pavements in good condition after the same have been taken up for laying sewer, water or gas mains, is a problem which is not easily solved in practice Plumbers are generally willing to put the street in good condition and repair it once or twice but rains will make the new filling settle months after the pavement is relaid, and it is difficult to have such defects repaired by plumbers and contractors who have long since been paid for their work. I have thought that a license or fee for their taking up street pavements would create a fund with which this work might be done by the street department and in a manner more satisfactory to all parties concerned I am sorry to say that the agents of the water committee are not as prompt in replacing pavements taken up for laying water mains as were the old water company

THE STREET LIGHTING CONTRACT

I also feel it my duty to call your attention to the matter of lighting the street lamps the present contract for which will expire on the 8th day of next month leaving a considerable interim between that date and the time when the proposed electric lights will be in operation even if the contract entered into last October with Mr P F Morey and his associates and assigns is legal and binding But I am very strongly of the opinion that if the last contract is valid it should have taken effect from its date as by its provisions it will be in force for two years from the time the electric lamps are put in operation which will be some time in next May if not later That is according to the last contract the city will be bound to pay for electric lights for a term of two years beginning about the middle of next May and terminating some two years and seven months after the date of said contract but section 141 of the city charter says in unmistakable terms that the city shall never contract any debt or assume any liability in any manner whatever by means of which it may be called upon or become bound to pay any sum of money at any time beyond the period of two years from the date of such contract or assumption. Had the contract gone into effect at its date or provided that it should terminate two years therefrom there would have been no legal objection to it but under its present wording it directly conflicts with the plain letter and spirit of the city charter If the contract did take effect from its date the city has been paying the electric lighting company at the rate of $1000 per year more than the contract price I suppose that no one will undertake to demonstrate by any legal sophistry whatever that the old contract was extended indefinitely beyond its original period of termination by the simple agreement of the contractor to cancel his contract at some time previous to the time it would otherwise expire This matter involves the expenditure of nearly $10 000 and should meet with early and close consideration All of which is respectfully submitted

W S CHAPMAN, Supt of Streets

THE IMMIGRATION BOARD

Mr. Ellis G. Hughes Makes a Direct Charge against Secretary Carlisle.

PORTLAND, March 15

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

It is generally understood that the State Board of Immigration is now before the public asking for support. I believe our citizens, as a body, desire to see those immigrants who do come to the state, located to their own and the state's advantage, and that they are willing to contribute the funds necessary to that end. I also believe that they have no desire to maintain at the public expense an institution run entirely in private interests to the disadvantage of the state and immigrant.

By invitation of the board a number of gentlemen, of whom I had the honor to be one, met at its rooms on Saturday last to consider the question of the continuance of its work. The impression appears to prevail that the sentiment of that meeting was in favor of continuing the board. Such is not the case The meeting was in favor of continuing the work, but not the board but a move to establish a new board was ruled out of order by the presiding officer As for myself, having at that meeting received, to me, conclusive evidence that the board as at present operated, in its work of locating immigrants, is an unmitigated swindle on both the immigrant and the public, I deem it no more than fair to those not present to lay the case before them

It has long been the general talk that the State Board of Immigration was but a private real estate scheme operated by the secretary who for his own private gain was sending immigrants where it would do him the most good, to the decided damage of the state and immigrant

At the meeting on Saturday, some evidence was called for that the board had located immigrants. As such a number of postal cards, purporting to come from immigrants who had located were read to us These were pasted on blank sheets fastened together, with comments by the secretary in the margin opposite each card On inspection of these cards it was perfectly evident of the forty or fifty shown us, or at which we took the liberty of looking, all but some three or four, were, signatures and all, written by the same hand with the same ink. As a matter of fact there was not as much variation in the penmanship as can be made by any expert penman, though an attempt to vary was evident.

If the board have in fact located immigrants what the necessity for these forgeries? No man forges when he can get the genuine article for the asking. As at present operated the immigrant going to the rooms of the board is left to the tender mercies of the secretary If this gentleman will forge postal cards will he not swindle immigrants. In fact should not the immigrant rather be warned to keep away from these rooms, on the same principle that he would be warned against any common swindle

I wish it distinctly understood that I make no charge against Mr Corbett or Mr Dodd, on the contrary, Mr Corbett's manner was enough to convince anyone that he knew nothing of the matter, whilst the childlike innocence with which Mr Dodd read these cards to us, the look of guileless triumph with which he handed them out for inspection would have convinced the most sceptical that he believed them genuine. But there is a swindle going on there and so long as these gentlemen conduct that board they are answerable for it. That they are men beyond reproach only makes the matter worse, their good character only makes it easier for the swindler whom they countenance to work his scheme

These postal cards were examined by others besides myself, and the facts can be substantiated if need be I don't give the names of others for the reason that I have not thought it necessary to ask their permission to do so By giving this space in your paper you will confer a favor on

ELLIS G HUGHES

THE OREGON RANGERS.

Formation of a Military Company Forty One Years Ago.

Oregon Spectator, June 11 1846

WILLAMETTE, May 22, 1846

Mr Editor—You are requested to publish the proceedings of a meeting which was held, pursuant to notice, at Mr D Waldo's, for the purpose of organizing a Military Company when,

On motion, Mr Keyser was called to the chair, and Mr Thomas Holt appointed secretary of the meeting

On motion, the following preamble was read and adopted to wit

Whereas the people of Oregon territory are situated remote from, and without the protection of, any government, we, therefore, as members of a free and enlightened community, wishing to preserve the principles and institutions of a free and republican form of government, and being well aware that the body of the people is the only power capable of sustaining such institutions, therefore, we deem it advisable to form ourselves into military bodies, for the purpose of preserving peace and order at home, and preventing aggression from abroad—having this precept before us, that

Eternal vigilance is freedom's price—
Its deadly bane is ignorance and vice

On motion it was resolved that we, as citizens of said territory, in pursuance of this duty, forthwith organize ourselves into a company of mounted riflemen, and pledge ourselves to abide such rules, regulations and by-laws as may be adopted by a majority of the company

On motion, resolved, that this company shall be called "The Oregon Rangers."

On motion, the president proceeded to read a code of by laws for the government of the troop, which were adopted.

After which about forty-five joined the company by subscribing their names to the by laws.

On motion two committees were appointed to nominate candidates for officers of said company The result of the election was as follows, to-wit

For Captain—Charles Bennet.
For 1st Lieut.—A. A. Robinson
For 2d Lieut —Isaac Hutchins.
For 3d Lieut.—Hiram English
For Ord Sergt.—Thomas Holt.
For 2d Sergt.—Thomas Howell
For 3d Sergt.—S C Morris.
For 4th Sergt.—Wm Herring
For 1st Corporal—P C Keyser
For 2d Corporal—Robert Walker
For 3d Corporal—B Frost
For 4th Corporal—John Rowe.

On motion it was resolved that the president and secretary sign the proceedings of this meeting, and forward a copy of them to the editor of the *Oregon Spectator* for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned

T. D KEYSER, Pres.

THOMAS HOLT, Sec.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS

MILWAUKIE Or., March 14

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

I have read many articles in both the DAILY and SUNDAY OREGONIAN aiming to prove that prohibition has proven a failure where it has been tried Will you please insert the inclosed for what it is worth in favor of prohibition" It seems to be fair coming as it does from high official authority It is clipped from the March number of the *National Temperance Advocate*

J H LAMBERT

False statements are so frequently made about prohibition in Kansas that we print the following official utterances Gov Martin, September 1886, said

There is not an intelligent observing man in Kansas who does not know that drinking, and drunkenness have been enormously diminished in this state during the past five years The loafing place which the saloon afforded with its crowd of hangers on has gone with the saloon In hundreds of Kansas towns, whence the saloons have been banished, there are thousands of homes where wives and children wear better clothes and sit down every day to better meals than they had provided for them before the saloons were banished

In January, 188 , in his annual message to the legislature he said

A great reform has certainly been accomplished in Kansas. Intemperance is steadily and surely decreasing In thousands of homes where want and wretchedness and suffering were once familiar guests plenty, happiness and contentment now abide Thousands of wives and children are better clothed and fed than they were when the saloons absorbed all the earnings of husbands and fathers The marvelous material growth of the state during the last six years has been accompanied by an equally marvelous moral progress and it can be fairly and truthfully asserted that in no portion of the civilized world can a million and a half of people be found who are more temperate than are the people of Kansas

Attorney General Bradford in January 1886 said,

The laws enacted to make effectual prohibition in Kansas have interested the people and are discussed more by the masses than all other laws in the statute book Prohibition is a fixed fact and is no longer regarded as problematical. The saloon is fast disappearing from the state practically it is gone

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer It never fails to cure. WOODARD, CLARKE & CO, Agents

THE RIVER FRONT.

A Stroll from the Old Pump House to the Bone Yard

Growth of Dockage Facilities—Activity in Many Forms—New Steamboat for Service at the Fisheries, Etc

Any old resident of Portland who may have the time and inclination to take a stroll along the river front, will be forcibly impressed with one thing, and that is, the extension of wharf frontage has kept almost even pace with the steady growth of the city

Twenty years ago Portland was little better than a mere provincial village Now it boasts of possessing 40 000 inhabitants, and has assumed a distinctly metropolitan character Two decades ago there were not more than three first class wharves along the water front. Above the foot of A street, there was not a structure worthy the appellation of a dock What Portland has acquired during these years in the way of public buildings, substantial business houses, elegant residences, and handsome cottages may be claimed justly with regard to the wharf extensions and improvement. From Jefferson street extending north to a point near Weidler's mill, here is almost one continuous stretch of wharves Most of them have been constructed in a very substantial manner and bid fair to stand for many years to come

This statement does not stand good from the foot of Jefferson street extending southward to the boundary line of the city

Availing of the pleasant weather, an OREGONIAN reporter took a somewhat protracted stroll yesterday along the front, commencing his pilgrimage at the old water works and ending it at the Oregon Railway and Navigation company's boneyard, below the city limits

The old machinery and works which were used for so many years in pumping water from the bottom of the Willamette river and forcing it through a long stretch of mains up into the reservoirs, from which a large proportion of the city supply was obtained, has been abandoned literally to the bats and owls. Not since the completion of the new water works below the White house has the old pumping apparatus been employed It looks decidedly dilapidated and is rapidly lapsing into decay To what future use the city will apply these works if any now that it owns the entire water system is unknown

Just below the abandoned works a very busy scene was presented both at Gov Pennoyer's sawmill and at the extensive box factory which stands adjacent A large force of men were employed and the whirling and rumbling of machinery and the harsh crashing of saws resounded far and wide, while the air was cloudy with the high volumes of sooty smoke that rolled from the stacks

Below for the distance of several blocks a very chaotic scene was presented to the reportorial vision Huge heaps of lumber are scattered all over the ground for the space of several acres, alternating with piles, slabs, sawdust and laths About the center of the area was the scene of the heavy fire of a year ago which reduced to ashes the large sawmill of Smith Bros Abundant evidences of the fire remain to attest to its extent and severity, besides the huge flame-blackened brick smokestack that rises to the height of seventy or eighty feet The entire space is thickly strewn with debris, and reminds one of a sort of general dumping ground for every kind of wooden refuse In front stretches an immense boom of logs The erection of a block of buildings on the site, and the construction of a wharf fronting the river, would enhance the general aspect of chaos and demoralization an hundred fold. This will no doubt be accomplished in the course of a few years, judging from rapid expansion of permanent improvements in every direction

On the ways at Smith's boat yard was seen the almost completed hull of the new steamer belonging to Mr I M Warren The wood work is nearly finished. In a few days the rattling of the caulkers' hammers will fill the air As soon as the seams are filled the hull will be painted, when the craft will be ready to glide from the ways and take the first plunge into the element which is to be its future home This boat will be used by Mr Warren in connection with his canning establishment at Warrendale, near the Cascades. The dimensions of the new craft are Length, seventy nine feet, beam, fifteen feet She will be a propeller, and gives promise of being a very lively little steamer, of very handsome symmetrical water lines, and of adequate power

The lively propeller City of Sellwood, whose shrill whistle is familiar to the ear of the traveling public, as she flits to and fro between her landing place at the foot of Washington street, and Sellwood and Oswego, is lying just below the new launch mentioned Her prow is pushed up some distance on the shore, and repairs are in progress on the stem post. These repairs will soon be completed, and her detention will prove only temporary

Next in order comes that old unpicturesque and unromantic craft, the city dredge This boat has proved a costly experiment to the city government, involving the outlay of a large sum of money in the aggregate and resulting in a comparatively small return. At present it is playing the role of the "White Elephant." Besides being useless, it is rusting and rotting in listless idleness

Beside the dredge is moored an old ferry boat, lying in ordinary, evidently having passed the period of its active usefulness.

Astern lies a large and handsome boat house, surmounted by a neat cupola, somewhat suggestive in its architectural design of a Moorish mosque Near this boat house are moored the little launches, Dolly and Clio. Both crafts bear a rakish look and seem to be waiting for a favorable "turn of the tide" or, Micawber-like, pausing for "something to turn up."

At Jefferson street the ferry seemed to be doing a lively business, making regular trips from bank to bank at intervals of about fifteen minutes The water has reached a stage enabling the boat to run on the cable Just below the ferry landing the Rowena is idly moored, evidently without a "steady job"

For two blocks or more below only a few scows are lying, discharging sand and rock

Considerable activity was manifested at the dock used by the narrow gauge railroad, and large quantities of freight were being handled

At the wharf below lies the old steamer Vancouver whose days of usefulness are past. After many years of hard service the boat has been laid aside, and will probably never make another trip Its fate reminds one of an old cavalry horse, which has so often responded with alacrity to the bugle's blast, being turned adrift on the commons

At the foot of Yamhill street the steamboats Toledo and Salem are moored. The latter boat is tied up for the present, owing to slackness in freights

Work on the bridge at the foot of Morrison street is going forward, and is hourly witnessed by large crowds of spectators.

Between Morrison street and Stark only one steamer—the Calliope—is moored beside the large boat house east of THE OREGONIAN office.

As usual, the Stark street ferry is doing a "land office business," making trips every few minutes and carrying large loads each way.

The extensive wood yard below Stark street seems to be doing a good business, judging from the activity observed among the men and teams. An immense barge is having a load discharged at the Coloma dock.

At the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company's wharf at the foot of Ash street, the reporter found matters in a very tranquil state. There is not much activity there except on the arrival and departure of the regular transfer steamer connecting with the Eastern trains.

Above A street there is a stretch of old, dilapidated, tumble-down wharf. For years the old piles have stood there without flooring or roof, and have become very rotten by long exposure to water and air During the high water masses of greenish hued, filthy drift have accumulated and float among the thick piles Whoever owns the property should tear out the old water logged debris and put up a good substantial wharf

At the foot of C street the British ship Glenavon is lying A few days ago the vessel completed discharging coal at the gas company's wharf, and was then moved up to her present point of mooring She is being stiffened up, and will soon commence to load with grain for Europe

The British ship Glenmore is moored at the Gas company's dock discharging her cargo of coal

The reporter found the O & C railroad ferry not a whit less busy than any of the up-town ferry boats This boat was whirling its ponderous iron hull to and fro between the east and west side at short intervals of time, carrying each way loaded trucks, drays, wagons, hacks, express vehicles and crowds of pedestrians

Freight was being tumbled in and out of the huge black hull of the ocean steamer Columbia at a very lively rate yesterday, at the company's wharf, and a score or more of drays and trucks found constant employment in hauling the same.

The sooty appearing coal bunkers below the steamship looked rather lonesome, as no vessel was lying alongside discharging

Ainsworth dock presented a bustling scene and contained large quantities of freight, most of which was in transit. In fact, North Front street for along distance looked full of business. Locomotives were puffing here and there, pushing and pulling loaded or empty cars, and long strings of loaded wagons were constantly passing and repassing Everything seemed instinct with the loud clanging life of business No one could look at such a rattling, bustling picture and imagine the city is dull and that commerce is stagnate

At one of the lower wharves the British ship Pomona is loading with grain and will complete her cargo in a few days

Matters were found very quiet at the wharves below where the Pomona is lying No vessels are lying below on this side of the river

Weidler's mill is at present the theater of much activity A considerable force of men is employed, and lumber is being rapidly turned out

A number of boats are lying at the boneyard north of the mill Among these are the two splendid sidewheel steamers Olympian and Alaskan The former boat is being overhauled for the Alaska line and will soon be in readiness to steam away for Tacoma Nothing whatever has been done by the company with the Alaskan. The steamer remains just as she was when she first reached Portland over two years ago What disposition will be made of the Alaskan is not known at present President Elijah Smith will probably soon arrive here, when some arrangement may be effected looking toward getting rid of this steamer, which, thus far, has proved a sort of nautical incubus on the corporation

Only three deep sea vessels are lying on the east side—the Olive S Southard, Britannia and Abercorn The Britannia is moored at the east side depot wharf, a short distance below the Southard She has nearly completed her cargo of grain for Europe The Abercorn is lying at the Albina flouring mill.

MRS EMMA MOLLOY.

VANCOUVER March 11

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Mrs Emma Molloy now under $5000 bonds to appear for trial at Springfield Missouri being indicted as accessory after the fact for the murder of Sarah Graham in October 1885 has been holding revivals in the Methodist church here and now at LaCamas assisted by Rev J R Thompson and Rev Mr Skidmore—*Vancouver cor Oregonian*

The ordinary reader, on perusing the above item, might infer that the undersigned are a pair of simple minded individuals, who should be thankful for the guardianship of a wise man like your news gatherer in this city to prevent us from injuring our usefulness by associating with a criminal in the worship of God Half truths are often the worst kind of falsehoods and the above quoted item contains only a very small fraction, far short of even half the truth It is true that the eloquent evangelist named has been indicted by a Missouri grand jury for knowing about a crime after it was committed and not telling about it. But it is not true that she is now under $5000 bonds to appear for trial, etc her bond is only $1100

We examined carefully into this case before inviting Mrs. Molloy to help us in our religious work, and we satisfied ourselves that she is a victim of one of the most infamous conspiracies that was ever hatched outside of hades She brought to us letters cordially endorsing her as worthy of fullest confidence from many of the best people of our nation, including Hon. Mortimer Nye, grand master of Masons in Indiana from Miss Frances Willard, Mrs Livermore and other leaders of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, and from Hon Judge Baker, of Springfield, and scores of others equally responsible. We have a letter from the pastor of the M. E church of Springfield, Mo, the city in which her trial is to take place, which letter recommends her to the fullest confidence of all Christian people One writer, a lawyer of high standing (not her attorney) writes us that 'there is absolutely no evidence of any knowledge on her part of the commission of the crime," etc The same writer explains that "this whole persecution is the work of a Missouri mob, in the interests of the liquor traffic," Mrs. Molloy having been "a thorn in the flesh" to that traffic for many years She is one of the original crusaders and a powerful speaker, moving immense audiences to tears or laughter at her will Of course she must be crushed out, even if perjury and vilest slander have to be used

The indorsements of which the above are only a fractional sample, led us to take the risk of having doubts cast upon our discretion by those who would rather assassinate the reputation of an innocent woman or quietly hold the garments of the assassins than take any trouble to inform themselves concerning the facts We also believe that every man in this free land of ours is entitled to be considered innocent until proved to be guilty This right holds doubly good in the case of a lady whose labors have been owned of God and blessed to many thousands of people in a most remarkable manner

About 90 per cent. (so far as we can discover) of the Christian people of Vancouver and La Camas believe as we do about Mrs. Molloy's perfect innocence of any crime against God or man, and rejoice in her successful work. The enemies of true religion together with the saloon habitues, gamblers, and persons of that ilk seem to be almost the only people hereabouts whose righteous souls are troubled on account of the filth that has been thrown at this gifted evangelist They do their utmost to destroy religion, but they are very anxious that the ministers of the gospel should live up to their high standard of moral excellence It is entirely probable that the church of Christ can attend to her own affairs without their help and also win her triumphs in spite of their opposition. Yours very respectfully,

JOHN R. THOMPSON,
Pastor Presbyterian Churches of Vancouver and La Camas

J. E. SKIDMORE,
Pastor M E. Church of Vancouver

OLYMPIA NOTES

OLYMPIA, March 11

A pressing invitation has been extended to St. John's musical society of this place to give the 'Mikado" immediately after Lent in Tacoma.

The following officers elect of Thurston county took their respective seats on Monday last John P Tweed, auditor C B Mann, treasurer, William Billings, sheriff M. A. Root, probate judge, Mrs. P. C Hale, school superintendent, A. Hartsock, coroner, G T Cline, surveyor, Geo B Capen, Thomas Prather and A E Young, county commissioners.

The sudden death of Mr W N Horton, superintendent of the Olympia water works on Tuesday last cast quite a gloom over the city, of which he has been a resident for many years. It seems Mr. Horton has been subject to fits during the past year, and it is supposed that during one of them he fell from an upper berth on board the steamer Hayward and broke his neck Unfortunately his death was not discovered until several hours had elapsed. It was his intention to have left for San Francisco yesterday, and Mrs Horton was preparing to accompany him when she received the intelligence of his death His funeral yesterday was largely attended, the services being conducted by Rev Dr Lee of the Presbyterian church.

PYTHIAN ANNIVERSARY BALL.

On Monday evening the members of Capitol Lodge, No 15, Knights of Pythias, gave an anniversary ball in Olympia, the lodge having been in existence three years on that evening Columbia hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and nothing was wanting to make the event a most joyous one Excellent music was furnished by Vaughn's string band, and refreshments were provided at midnight, after which dancing was continued till early morning

Most of the Knights as well as visiting brethren were in full uniform which made the scene a brilliant one, especially in the grand march, in which all participated.

The admirable manner in which all the arrangements were carried out gave general satisfaction, and a hearty wish was expressed for the success of this young and growing organization

Snowed Up

Carson Appeal

The eastbound passenger train on the Central Pacific railroad was detained several days at Colfax by the snow On the train were John Mackay and W J Westerfield Word was sent from San Francisco for the snowplows to be sent forward The Nevada party wanted to go through with the plows, but were not allowed to do so, as that was against orders. Mr Mackay then sent to San Francisco offering $1000 to be allowed to go with his party with the snowplows. The offer was accepted and word was wired back from the C P office for the engineer to take the party and turn the $1000 over to the railroad hotel at Colfax to be devoted to feeding the needy passengers snowed in there

Mr Mackay and the party before parting established themselves as a committee and soon hunted up the passengers there who were in need of assistance They were all housed and with free grub provided for at least ten days One poor woman on the train, a Mrs. Matthews with two children, bound for Omaha, was wanting for the necessaries of life when the party went through the train She had never mentioned her condition to any of the passengers, and her two children were really suffering from hunger Senators Westerfield and Williams gave the woman $20 apiece, and Black Wallace purchased clothes for the children Mackay found three other poor women on the train and gave them $100 each The recipients of the charity cried like children, and the scenes on the train are described as very affecting

About seven years ago Adam Sprecher died in this territory, leaving a daughter as his sole survivor. This daughter is now entitled to an inheritance in the East and can obtain particulars by application to C D Emery, of Seattle.

A NEW POLITICAL

Growth of

Senator Sherman's

VOL 27—NO. 8376.

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